

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 72.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2622.

GEN. KUROPATKIN'S ARMY IN A TIGHT PLACE



A CAVALRY SKIRMISH IN MANCHURIA.

St. Petersburg Fears That Force May Be Surrounded -- London Says Its Retreat Has Been Cut Off -- Czar's Force Will Evacuate Mukden.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—It is reported that Kuropatkin's rear guard has been almost annihilated and that the main army is in danger of being surrounded.

RETREAT CUT OFF.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Kuropatkin's retreat has been cut off. Kuroki is ten miles north of Liaoyang.

KUROPATKIN'S ESTIMATES OF LOSS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—Kuropatkin estimates his losses at 16,000 and those of the Japanese as probably double.

INTENTIONS OF BALTIC FLEET.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—It is reported that the Baltic Fleet will sail next week, its destination being dependant on Port Arthur's holding out.

WILL EVACUATE MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Sept. 6.—The Russians are preparing to evacuate this city. The Japanese are within thirty miles of it.

The Japanese force which is reported to be within thirty miles of Mukden is probably a division which forced the passage of the mountain pass northeast of Liaoyang after severe engagements at Hishoyeng and Yushuling some weeks ago. If this force is thirty miles from Mukden they are traversing the road leading from Yushuling to Mukden and about twenty-five miles east of the railway connecting Liaoyang and Mukden.

The advance of the Japanese army pursuing Kuropatkin to a

point ten miles north of Liaoyang places that force within five miles of Yentai, the point where it has been supposed that Kuropatkin's army would make its next stand, and about forty-one miles south of Mukden.

Another Japanese army, which has not been heard of lately, was sent some weeks ago from Yinkow through the country northwest of Mukden, around Simuntun. From Simuntun to Mukden is a distance of about forty-five miles of open country, broken only by the River Liao.

SITUATION AT PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Russians have mounted more guns adjacent to Port Arthur and are shelling the Japanese positions. The besieging army has been reenforced by the Eighth division under General Tatema which has landed at Dalny, taking the place of the division that went north to Haicheng.

SHANGHAI STILL WATCHED.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6.—China decides that the Russian crews in treaty ports are under the control of the customs and the Russian consuls. A Japanese fleet is still outside Shanghai and torpedo boats are coming into port daily to get dispatches.

BATTLE CONTINUED SUNDAY.

TOKIO, Sept. 4.—Fighting has continued throughout Sunday in the vicinity of Liaoyang.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—General Kuropatkin, with the greater part of his army including General Stakelberg's corps, is at Yentai, twelve miles northeast of Liaoyang. The Russian losses are officially stated at 3200.

Orloff's regiment with 1500 guns has not been lost as previously reported.

DIANA TO BE DISARMED.

SAIGON, Sept. 5.—The Russian cruiser Diana has been ordered disarmed.

MARSHAL OYAMA'S REPORTS.

Washington, September 4, 1904.

(Received at 10 a. m.)

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

Marshal Oyama reports at 9 p. m. September 3rd that our central and left armies continued attack on the enemy in the south and the west side of Liaoyang. All buildings near the railway station at Liaoyang, apparently godowns, were burnt Saturday. He again reports on September 4th that after the battle of Saturday night and Sunday morning Liaoyang fell entirely into our hands.

TAKAHIRA.

CAMPAIGN WILL OPEN BEFORE END OF MONTH

Republican Territorial Committee Holds First Meeting—New Precincts Will Be Called to Organize Clubs.

Last night the Republican Territorial Central Committee elected at the convention in Hilo met for the first time at Republican headquarters.

There were present A. G. M. Robertson, chairman; W. T. Rawlins, secretary; E. Faxon Bishop, treasurer; W. W. Harris, John C. Lane, Sam Johnson, David Douglas and F. T. P. Waterhouse holding the proxy of W. H. Rice.

In connection with the new precincts that have been created by the Governor, it was decided to authorize the district committees respectively, to issue calls for the organization of clubs in the new precincts.

It was resolved that each new precinct club be given a representative on the executive committee of the district in which it is situated, the constitution of the district organizations otherwise to remain as at present. Under this action the various district committees, until after the nominations of Senators and Representatives, will remain unchanged as they were elected by the recent primaries. After the nominations have been made the delegates from the new precincts will hold equal powers with the original members of the district committees.

The Central Committee decided to have the platform printed in English, Hawaiian and Portuguese for general distribution.

It was settled that the general campaign should open in Honolulu not later than September 26, the definite date to be fixed in good season beforehand.

In response to requisitions from the other islands it was decided to have a supply of Prince Cupid buttons made.

The headquarters will remain where they are for the present. The matter of employing a stenographer was postponed.

CHICAGO STRIKE ENDING.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Indications were last night that the strike will be called off.

QUEEN HAS RECEPTION

Friends and Retainers Celebrate er Birthday.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The birthday of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was yesterday celebrated with much of old time custom and enthusiasm, her friends and retainers attending a reception in the morning at Washington Place, followed later by a tea at the Walkiki home.

Early yesterday morning, two hours before the dawn, old Hawaiians, who can look back with clear remembrance to several epochs of the Hawaiian dynasty, gathered in the dark and chanted metrical meles to her whom many consider the same absolute monarch as of years ago.

As the mountains back of Washington Place were tipped with the sunrise whose busy fingers gilded also the columns of the portico, there came a long procession of natives bearing gifts, a hookupu, a bringing of gifts and tokens of loyalty and esteem. Pigs, chickens, fresh young coconuts, crisp sugar cane, bananas, poi made from the royal taro were borne in by their willing donors for two hours. Flowers, the indispensable adjunct of Hawaiian gala days, were there in profusion. Elaborate leis, freshly made and cunningly woven to attract more than the passing glance, single and clustered blossoms till the house was made a bower.

At eight o'clock breakfast was served and Kappelmeister Berger came with his best musicians to give a morning serenade, which commenced with the Doxology followed by a festival march to Hawaii's ancient chivalry and ended with "The Star Spangled Banner." This was the full program of the concert:

"The Old Hundred."

Festival March—"La Hanau o ke Alii" Berger
Overture—"The Queen" Berger
Ballad—"The Holy City" Adams
Melody—"Ela Maka Uluhi" Helms
Intermezzo—"The Gondolier" Powell
Duet—"Il Trovatore" Verdi
March—"Hawaiian Airs" Berger
"Aloha Oe."
"Hawaii Ponoi."

"The Star Spangled Banner."

In the middle of the forenoon, from 11 to 1:30 the parlors were thrown open and the Queen received. Emblems of Hawaiian royalty were prominent. Royal kahilis showed the high rank of the hostess, two black iwa kahilis in the parlors with two large gray and again two large white ones. Brilliant scarlet feather banners were in the hall, while behind the Queen stood four young men cloaked with yellow feathers, the Queen's chair being draped with these invaluable relics of by-gone days and customs.

Impressively regal the queen received in state clad in yellow, the royal hue, golden colored chiffon veiled a dress of yellow satin caught here and there with purple violets. With the queen stood the Princess Kawananakoa, Prince and Princess Kalanianaole, Mrs. Campbell Parker, Miss Campbell and Mr. Cleghorn.

Mr. Lihikai presented the guests with all the grace of a royal chamberlain as they were ushered in by Mrs. Thomas E. Cook, Miss Bernice Cook, Miss Heilihue and the Misses Notley. Mrs. Noa W. Alii, Mr. Joseph Aea and Mr. John Aikmoi also aiding in the reception.

The Princess Kawananakoa wore a dress of black lace falling over purple peau-de-soie with purple orchids in her corsage, a black picture hat and diamond ornaments.

The Princess Kalanianaole wore white chiffon over white satin, profusely trimmed with real lace, a white arrette in her hair. Mrs. Campbell-Parker's costume was of black lace over black silk with a yellow feather wreath and Miss Campbell a soft white confection trimmed with valenciennes lace, surmounted by a white picture hat.

During the morning the old retainers of Kapiolani attended in a body. At Waikiki in the afternoon a red and white striped awning stood on the lawns beside the surf swept beach while guests enjoyed a regal repast. A typical luau was served. Solomon's quintette furnishing a counter melody to the waves while native women now and then chanted a mele. Cool breezes prevailed and carried the scent of the gift-boxes with which the tables were decked far out to sea. The members of the royal party were among those present.

Among those attending the reception in the morning were: Mary Auld, Mrs. Lokaihi Holt, E. M. Robinson, Lucy Aki Mi and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. A. Hopkins, L. H. Auld, J. McGuire, Mrs. Alapai, Charlotte Carter, Uloian Rabbit, Mrs. J. Walker, Mrs. S. N. Allen, Bernice P. Cook, Mrs. Theo E. Cook, the Misses Notley, Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Carter, Mrs. Mary McGuire, Mrs. Carrie Bush, Miss Townsend, Miss Kahookano, Miss Kinney, Mrs. Oliver, A. Marques, Mrs. Wili C. Marx, Mrs. C. Burrell, Mrs. Webb, Miss S. Wood, Miss McIntyre, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. A. C. Caw, Miss Marsh, Marion S. Sands, Hattie Hartman, E. Holt, Mrs. Wong Leong, Miss Church, Mrs. Edith Nichols, Mrs. W. F. S. Simpson, Miss G. R. Sumner, Joe G. Kelley, Mrs. H. E. Hightow, Alex Lindsey, Jr., J. Kukia, Mrs. Otto Swartz, Bill Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Schuyler, H. P. Pearce, Jas. Mahoney, Alex Nawahi, R. Lau, Mrs. Bushman, Mrs. Allen Bishman, Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, Miss W. L. Hopper, Mrs. Stillman, Mrs. A. P. Taylor, W. B. Greig, L. M. Keawehau, A. Vizavona, Mr. and Mrs. Tayard, Miss M.

THE LATE JUDGE ESTEE'S POSTHUMOUS REVERSAL

A copy has been received of the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, in the case of the ship Erskine M. Phelps, her tackle, etc., and Robert J. Graham, claimant and intervenor, appellants, vs. Julius A. Schirrmacher, appellee. This decision reversed a judgment by the late Judge M. M. Estee, though he did not live to know it, in which Schirrmacher was awarded \$1800 against the ship because she was not diverted from her course, on voyage from Norfolk, Va., to Honolulu, so as to make either Port Stanley or Valparaiso for the purpose of obtaining surgical assistance for Schirrmacher, one of the crew, who had suffered a fracture of both bones of the right leg by being struck by a wave and thrown against the rail, while the ship was laboring heavily in a gale a little to the southward and westward of Cape Horn.

"He admitted that he could very easily have gone back to the region of the Falkland Islands, but he testified that it was a stormy region, subject to continual sleet, hail, and snow storms at that time of the year, which was the middle of the winter season; that there was very little daylight, dark coming on at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and lasting until 8 o'clock in the morning, so that it was next to impossible to get a reliable observation from the sun; that if he had attempted Port Stanley, with his ship and crew crippled as they were, he would have been in serious danger of running ashore and losing his ship, that the entrance to the harbor is less than one-half a mile wide; that there is no tug there; that there would have been great difficulty in working so long a ship into the entrance, since even with a favorable wind there is scarcely sufficient room to clear the entrance, and that with so long a ship half a mile is very scant room for sailing; that after entering the outer harbor it is dangerous to remain there, and it is necessary to proceed on into the inner harbor, for the reason that the water is from 35 to 35 fathoms deep, so as to make the anchorage insecure, and that in the outer harbor there was the further and probable danger of easterly gales; that the entrance to the inner harbor is but 250 yards in width."

Five master mariners of experience on the witness stand corroborated Capt. Graham's estimate of the dangers of Port Stanley, one of them relating a thrilling experience of his own there. The court points out that there was no evidence even tending to contradict this testimony except an extract from the Encyclopedia Britannica, which went to show that Port Stanley was a convenient port of repair where an average of fifty ships aggregating 20,000 tons entered in a year.

The case of The Iroquois, 118 Fed. 1003, is quoted in which a seaman was injured at sea 480 miles from Port Stanley, and in which this same court (Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals) held that the master should have taken him into either that port or Valparaiso. Yet, it is shown, that case was different in that the injury was more severe than in the present case, that there was no one on board possessing any surgical knowledge or experience and the bones of the leg never united, and, moreover, that there was no evidence before the court of any difficulty in entering Port Stanley and the accident occurred in the summer instead of the winter of that region. With reference to such former case the appellate court goes on to say:

"The Supreme Court, on appeal, with some hesitation affirmed our judgment, but only on the ground that the captain might have been negligent in not putting into Valparaiso. Said Mr. Justice Brown, speaking for the court: 'Each case must depend upon its own circumstances, having reference to the seriousness of the injury, the care that can be given the sailor on shipboard, the proximity of an intermediate port, the consequences of delay to the interests of the ship-owner, the direction of the wind and the probability of its continuing in the same direction, and the fact whether a surgeon is likely to be found with competent skill to treat the case. With referring to the case, all that can

be demanded of the master is the exercise of reasonable judgment and the ordinary acquaintance of a seaman with the geography and resources of the country. He is not absolutely bound to put into such port if the cargo be such as would be seriously injured by the delay. Even the claims of humanity must be weighed in a balance with the loss that would probably occur to the owners of the ship and cargo. A seafaring life is a dangerous one; accidents of this kind are peculiarly liable to occur, and the general principle of law that a person entering a dangerous employment is regarded as assuming the ordinary risks of such employment is peculiarly applicable to the case of seaman.' The court in conclusion, said: 'As the decision of the District Court was unanimously affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, we do not think there is any such preponderance of evidence as would justify us in disturbing their conclusion.'

In view of that expression of the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals does not think that the captain of the Erskine M. Phelps was negligent in not putting back to Port Stanley. Neither does it agree with the trial court in holding, further, that the captain was negligent at a later date in not deviating from his course and putting into Valparaiso, which he could have reached in nine days' sailing from that date (August 6). Captain Graham's reason for not going to Valparaiso was that at that time the weather was fine, and he had reason to believe that the bones of the appellee's leg had united, and that the man was doing well. On the matter of the appellee's condition the court finds no substantial variation in the testimony of the three Honolulu surgeons who testified, one for the appellee and two for the appellants. Their opinion was that, so far as ultimate recovery was concerned, nothing could have been done surgically after August 6 and that from that time the conditions were favorable on the ship as they would have been on land. The Court of Appeals concludes its decision as follows:

"There was some difference of opinion as to the question of the permanence of the injury to the appellee by reason of the fracture of his leg if not further operated upon. Dr. Herbert testified that the appellee would ultimately have perfect use of his leg. Dr. Day thought that he would be able to follow his occupation, but that he would have to favor himself a little; that he would not be as nimble as he had been. Dr. Cooper considered the mending of the leg a 'good job,' and thought that the appellee would have a good leg, a leg that would enable him to earn a livelihood in any walk of life."

"When on August 23d the appellee was injured the second time by falling on the deck, the ship was as near to her port of destination as to any other.

So far as the evidence goes, the shortening of the appellee's leg may have been caused by a second fracture sustained at that time. If that is true, the ship could not, in any view of the case, have been responsible for that injury. Considering the whole of the evidence as it is presented here, we think that the captain was not negligent at any point in the history of the case, and that the ship is not liable, therefore, in damages. The decree is reversed, and the cause is remanded to the District Court, with instructions to dismiss the libel."

"When you Home Rulers go around on your campaign you call me names, but that does you no good."

Kuhio then answered the charges made by the Home Rulers in Kohala that he had mistreated Morris Keohakaloe in Washington. Several people had been proposed to him as secretary but he gave Morris the chance because he was a Hawaiian and he was ambitious for him, but in Washington Morris had disgraced himself and the Hawaiian people by his conduct. Although Morris had received \$100 a month from Uncle Sam, Kuhio said he had personally sent money out of his own pocket to Morris' wife because Morris spent all he had in carousing. He had gone to New York and Atlantic City, fallen in with disreputable companions, and he had supplied him with money on three occasions which had been spent recklessly. He had given him \$90 to get to San Francisco but that was also spent in riotous living.

Poepoe and Kumalae then charged Kuhio with attempting to destroy the Hawaiian language. Kuhio said he had heard that the Home Rulers were telling the natives this lie. On the contrary he had labored with Senators Foraker and Mitchell to have the Hawaiian language made equally official with English in court and legislative matters, but the Senators said it could not be. Only English could now be officially used. He tried to have it used thus for a term of twenty years and then pleaded for ten years only as spoken, not written. For himself he was a Hawaiian and would do everything for his race. It was not his purpose to break down what was dear to him.

"I had heard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly recommended for the cure of blood and nerve diseases, and I decided to give them a trial. After I had taken three boxes of the pills I thought I detected signs of life in the paralyzed parts of my body and I knew that I could get about the room with greater ease."

"I kept on using the pills until I had taken six boxes and then I was able to walk outdoors with the aid of a cane. I still kept on taking the pills and after I had taken eight boxes I was completely cured. I have had no return of the disease since and am today in as good health as I ever was in my life. It is truly wonderful what curative merit these little pink pills possess, and I would honestly recommend them to any person who has partial paralysis such as mine. I have often heard others praise them, and I now gladly add my acknowledgment of the great good which they have done me."

The great reputation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is based on the fact that they have wrought many similar wonders in the cure of diseases such as neuralgia, nervous prostration, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia. They are sold by all druggists throughout the world."

While the speechmaking was in progress, Kumalae and Poepoe, covered with leis, arrived from one of the country districts where they had been working up Home Rule. Kumalae looked with scorn upon the speakers and then announced his intention of getting the crowd away and turning the affair into a Home Rule meeting. They pressed forward and came near T. McCants Stewart who was holding forth on the band stand. Kumalae and Poepoe jibed and jeered until finally Stewart invited them to a joint debate. The Home Rulers then began firing questions at Stewart, who was equal to the occasion. Finally Kumalae asked:

"What has Kuhio done in Washington for Hawaii?"

"I'll answer that," came a voice from the crowd, which was recognized as belonging to Prince Kuhio. The Delegates mounted the rostrum, and in answering and routing the Home Rulers, made the speech of his life. After making a few preliminary remarks, speaking entirely in Hawaiian, Kuhio said in part:

"The work of the Home Rule party is to down everybody else. The Home Rulers as you see them here, are vile-mouthed and selfish. Natives who have accepted of my hospitality do this to me. I have not come here to fight or get into trouble. My business here is to voice the sentiments of my party, and to go to Washington to ask Congress to give Hawaii something. If you Home Rulers, who say so many bad things about me, don't want to vote for me, you, don't have to."

"I was taught Home Rule politics by Wilcox, my fellow countryman. The Home Rulers were victorious in the first campaign, and Kumalae was then a Republican. The Republicans have Roosevelt, the Democrats have Parker, and now you Home Rulers whom do you intend to have for President? (applause and laughter). I have run for office against the Home Rulers, not because the party is not right and does not represent anything. Do you think I am going to do anything for you at Washington. No, I am a Republican and will do for the Republicans and Democrats, but nothing for you because you represent no good principle."

"When you Home Rulers go around on your campaign you call me names, but that does you no good."

Kuhio then answered the charges made by the Home Rulers in Kohala that he had mistreated Morris Keohakaloe in Washington. Several people had been proposed to him as secretary but he gave Morris the chance because he was a Hawaiian and he was ambitious for him, but in Washington Morris had disgraced himself and the Hawaiian people by his conduct. Although Morris had received \$100 a month from Uncle Sam, Kuhio said he had personally sent money out of his own pocket to Morris' wife because Morris spent all he had in carousing. He had gone to New York and Atlantic City, fallen in with disreputable companions, and he had supplied him with money on three occasions which had been spent recklessly. He had given him \$90 to get to San Francisco but that was also spent in riotous living.

Poepoe and Kumalae then charged Kuhio with attempting to destroy the Hawaiian language. Kuhio said he had heard that the Home Rulers were telling the natives this lie. On the contrary he had labored with Senators Foraker and Mitchell to have the Hawaiian language made equally official with English in court and legislative matters, but the Senators said it could not be. Only English could now be officially used. He tried to have it used thus for a term of twenty years and then pleaded for ten years only as spoken, not written. For himself he was a Hawaiian and would do everything for his race. It was not his purpose to break down what was dear to him.

Kuhio completed his speech amid cheers.

KUMALAE SQUELCHED

Kuhio Gives Recreant Republican a Hot Roasting.

(Special to Advertiser).

HILIO, Sept. 2.—Home Rule rowdies, headed by Jonah Kumalae, who attempted to break up the big Republican ratification meeting here last night, were put to rout by Prince Kuhio. The Home Rulers were utterly vanquished by the impassioned speech of the Delegate. Incidentally, Kuhio's speech was the first gun of the campaign.

While the speechmaking was in progress, Kumalae and Poepoe, covered with leis, arrived from one of the country districts where they had been working up Home Rule. Kumalae looked with scorn upon the speakers and then announced his intention of getting the crowd away and turning the affair into a Home Rule meeting. They pressed forward and came near T. McCants Stewart who was holding forth on the band stand. Kumalae and Poepoe jibed and jeered until finally Stewart invited them to a joint debate. The Home Rulers then began firing questions at Stewart, who was equal to the occasion.

Finally Kumalae asked:

"What has Kuhio done in Washington for Hawaii?"

"I'll answer that," came a voice from the crowd, which was recognized as belonging to Prince Kuhio. The Delegates mounted the rostrum, and in answering and routing the Home Rulers, made the speech of his life. After making a few preliminary remarks, speaking entirely in Hawaiian, Kuhio said in part:

"The work of the Home Rule party is to down everybody else. The Home Rulers as you see them here, are vile-mouthed and selfish. Natives who have accepted of my hospitality do this to me. I have not come here to fight or get into trouble. My business here is to voice the sentiments of my party, and to go to Washington to ask Congress to give Hawaii something. If you Home Rulers, who say so many bad things about me, don't want to vote for me, you, don't have to."

"I was taught Home Rule politics by Wilcox, my fellow countryman. The Home Rulers were victorious in the first campaign, and Kumalae was then a Republican. The Republicans have Roosevelt, the Democrats have Parker, and now you Home Rulers whom do you intend to have for President? (applause and laughter). I have run for office against the Home Rulers, not because the party is not right and does not represent anything. Do you think I am going to do anything for you at Washington. No, I am a Republican and will do for the Republicans and Democrats, but nothing for you because you represent no good principle."

"When you Home Rulers go around on your campaign you call me names, but that does you no good."

Kuhio then answered the charges made by the Home Rulers in Kohala that he had mistreated Morris Keohakaloe in Washington. Several people had been proposed to him as secretary but he gave Morris the chance because he was a Hawaiian and he was ambitious for him, but in Washington Morris had disgraced himself and the Hawaiian people by his conduct. Although Morris had received \$100 a month from Uncle Sam, Kuhio said he had personally sent money out of his own pocket to Morris' wife because Morris spent all he had in carousing. He had gone to New York and Atlantic City, fallen in with disreputable companions, and he had supplied him with money on three occasions which had been spent recklessly. He had given him \$90 to get to San Francisco but that was also spent in riotous living.

Poepoe and Kumalae then charged Kuhio with attempting to destroy the Hawaiian language. Kuhio said he had heard that the Home Rulers were telling the natives this lie. On the contrary he had labored with Senators Foraker and Mitchell to have the Hawaiian language made equally official with English in court and legislative matters, but the Senators said it could not be. Only English could now be officially used. He tried to have it used thus for a term of twenty years and then pleaded for ten years only as spoken, not written. For himself he was a Hawaiian and would do everything for his race. It was not his purpose to break down what was dear to him.

Kuhio completed his speech amid cheers.

A BOSTON WONDER

J. P. MAGANN CURED OF PARALYSIS AFTER TWO STROKES.

The Widely Known Boston Manufacturer Regains Perfect Health and Praises Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

John P. Magann, of J. Magann & Co., manufacturers of billiard and poor tables, No. 6 Chelsea street, Charlestown district, Boston, Mass., suffered a heavy stroke of paralysis two years ago. The first stroke was followed by a second one of still greater severity and it required his utmost effort barely to drag himself about the house. Whenever he exerted himself particularly he was attacked by the most intense pains in the upper part of his chest, and agony was added to weakness.

The usual career of such sufferers is a pitiable one. The strong man grows steadily weaker, and finally lives only to draw his breath and realize his utter helplessness and misery. Here, however, the case of Mr. Magann differs. He did not succumb but conquered the dreadful disease. How he did this, is told by himself as follows:

"I had heard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly recommended for the cure of blood and nerve diseases, and I decided to give them a trial. After I had taken three boxes of the pills I thought I detected signs of life in the paralyzed parts of my body and I knew that I could get about the room with greater ease."

"I kept on using the pills until I had taken six boxes and then I was able to walk outdoors with the aid of a cane. I still kept on taking the pills and after I had taken eight boxes I was completely cured. I have had no return of the disease since and am today in as good health as I ever was in my life. It is truly wonderful what curative merit these little pink pills possess, and I would honestly recommend them to any person who has partial paralysis such as mine. I have often heard others praise them, and I now gladly add my acknowledgment of the great good which they have done me."

KONA CASE SETTLEMENT

Mrs. Gertz's New Suit. Cummins Springs Sensation.

A stipulation was filed yesterday by C. W. Ashford, attorney for plaintiff in the suit of Robert L. Colburn vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., Robert W. Shingle, John Doe, Richard Roe, James Jackson, Thomas Johnson, William Grimes, Peter Peterson, Hans Hansen and Ole Olsen, setting forth as follows:

Under a temporary injunction of April 4, 1904, Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., was forbidden, pending further order of the court, to pay to Hutchins, trustee, or otherwise dispose of certain moneys then in the hands of that company, or such moneys as might come into its hands as proceeds of the sales of sugar.

Since that date a stipulation was signed by the parties that the Trust Co. might pay \$1198.20 out of the funds in question in discharge of a judgment obtained by W. W. Pierce Co. against Hutchins, which sum has been paid by the Trust Co., leaving in its hands a balance of \$7265.24 or thereabouts (plaintiff not intending to be bound as to the exact amount).

The plaintiff has agreed with certain of the parties in interest that the balance now held may be it applied in payment of claims for rents heretofore accrued against and now owing by Hutchins' trustee. Now, the plaintiff consents that the Trust Co. pay the sum of \$7265.24 as follows:

First—To the payment in full of the following: H. Hackfeld & Co., Co., \$388.81; E. E. Conant, \$390; E. E. Conant for mill contractors, \$31.06; G. F. Maydwell, \$197; E. E. Conant for 15 per cent contractors, \$24.41; A. F. Linder, \$250; E. E. Conant for amount due natives for right of way, \$15; J. D. Paris, \$36; Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., for 1904 taxes, \$246; J. W. Cathcart, \$326; C. J. Falk, \$25; total, \$2164.23.

Second—The balance is to be paid to the following named pro rata of their respective claims as here stated: J. D. Paris and others represented by him, \$6000; Robert L. Colburn, \$400; German Savings & Loan Society, assignees of Kapilani Estate, Ltd., \$450; John McGuire, \$450; Thurston Estate, \$450; George Clark, \$225; Mrs. E. C. Greenwell, \$690.87; Peter Bond, \$120; J. K. Nahale, \$120.

CARTER ESTATE AGREEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased, Judge Robinson signed an order that the administratrix, Mrs. Jessie Kaae, turn over to Dr. Carter and guardian of the minor children, all the chattels specifically mentioned in her supplementary inventory except "one fur cloak," also all property mentioned in an affidavit of Henriques, upon the giving by him of an itemized receipt therefor. The order is based on affidavits of Lorin Andrews, attorney for Henriques, of Henriques himself and of Dr. A. B. Carter, together with the written consent of C. W. Ashford, attorney for administratrix. The latter communication suggests that it would be advisable for Dr. Carter to release the homestead for purposes of revenue if he does not intend to occupy it, and concluded by saying:

"On behalf of the administratrix I would again express her indisposition to incur any hostility or ill will on the part of the doctor's family or representative. I have advised and shall continue to advise only such action on the part of the administratrix as will adequately protect her and her surety. That end secured, it shall be the policy of the estate to consult in all respects the convenience and wishes of Dr. Carter and the minor children of the deceased."

Some of the more valuable articles, the letter states, are locked in the inner vault of Mr. Ashford's safe and Mrs. Kaae's former surety, Emmett May, who has left the Territory, holds the key to that receptacle unless he left it with his agent.

SENSATIONAL SUIT

John A. Cummings has sued out a bill in equity for cancellation of a trust deed of lands in Pawaii and Waimanalo to J. O. Carter, made on October 1, 1896. Joined as defendants are many persons presumed to have interests in the matter, chiefly the heirs at law of the petitioner. The allegations are sensational. They represent that Mr. Cummings executed the deed under duress, being threatened by W. A. Kinney with proceedings in court if he refused to agree to a division of his property with Kahalewai, his then wife, who had consented to a separation without publicity on those terms. His refusal would have been at the cost of exposure in court of improper domestic relations, of keeping a house for gambling and of dissipating his estate.

Under such threats he says he went to the office of his friend and agent, J. O. Carter, where he met Carter, S. M. Ballou, A. S. Humphreys and Kinney. Afterward Carter advised him to give the trust deed. When it was read to him he understood its tenure was to be only for Kahalewai's lifetime, giving her \$150 a month, and as he did not understand English thoroughly he accepted the assurance of Carter that the deed was "all right." Another reason that influenced him in signing the deed was that he had been fined \$500 for treasonable conduct toward the Republic of Hawaii.

The deed conveyed the property in trust to Carter to be held irrevocably for the benefit of Mrs. J. A. Cummings (Kahalewai), Mrs. M. K. Walker, Mrs. James Mersberg, T. P. Cummings and May Cummings Creighton. Kahalewai died September 18, 1902, and later per-

titioner married Elisabeth K. Cummings. It was then, on his asking Carter for money for his wife, that he was informed that the trust deed irrevocably conveyed the property to J. O. Carter as trustee, without any right or title therein of Cummings except to receive the net rentals during his life.

Petitioner wishes to make suitable provision for the support of his present wife, therefore prays that the trust deed be declared to have been made by petitioner without sufficient understanding thereof and that it be cancelled; that J. O. Carter be ordered to deliver to petitioner all the property held by him under said deed of trust; also that the respondents be adjudged to have no right or interest in the property affected by the trust deed.

PARKER LIBEL SUIT.

In the libel suit of William A. Kinney against Samuel Parker, the defendant by his attorneys, Magoun and Lightfoot, demurs on the ground that the alleged publication does not constitute a cause of action for libel. The alleged libel consisted in a charge of malpractice against Kinney as an attorney contained in an affidavit by Parker in the Parker Ranch litigation.

OLD DAMAGE SUIT.

A. G. Correa, attorney for plaintiff in the damage suit of Hu Yong against Bishop & Co., bankers, for malicious arrest on a charge of passing counterfeit money, moves for a commission to take the testimony of C. H. Sherman, assayer in the mint in San Francisco. Robertson & Wilder file objections on the part of defendants to the proposed interrogatories on the grounds that all are immaterial irrelevant and incompetent; that one of them is leading, and, with regard to another, asking about Sherman's report on coins to District Attorney Breckon, that the report itself is the best evidence of its nature. The incident leading to this suit occurred two or three years ago.

Though the coins looked bad, a report from the San Francisco mint was that they were good but of an old mintage. The space assigned to the convention was filled while the spectator-section was not lacking in numbers. On the stage were a number of prominent citizens of Hilo and Secretary "Jack" Atkinson of Honolulu.

The roll-call developed a large number of proxies in the pockets of members present. Sixty-eight actual votes were on hand.

DESHA TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

A. G. M. Robertson nominated S. L. Desha for temporary chairman. Mr. Desha was elected unanimously and was escorted to the platform by A. G. M. Robertson and John Wise.

Mr. Desha in accepting the chair expressed his heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said he was not familiar with political assemblies, and if he presided as if it was a gathering of preachers he would ask to be pardoned for his error. In the deliberations matters might be brought up which would affect the feelings of some, but they should probe everything to the bottom. He reminded the convention that it should be as harmonious as the national convention. The machinery of the latter was well oiled and moved smoothly and the speaker hoped for the success of the party in the territory, which should live up to the reputation as established for it by Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

Moses K. Nakuna was nominated by Henry Vida for temporary secretary and he was elected to the position.

W. J. Coelho was elected as interpreter.

T. McCants Stewart moved that a committee on credentials, comprising one member of each district, should be appointed. The motion carried and the committee made up as agreed in the caucus proceedings. A recess of five minutes was taken for the committee to prepare its report.

The committee reported sixty-eight present in the flesh and blood with sixty proxies represented. In calling the roll two members became known as "Proxy Johnson" of Honolulu and "Proxy Rice" of Kauai owing to the large amount of paper held by them. The report was adopted.

One transfer deed to Mrs. Maria J. Forbes dated April 10, 1896.

The Registrar of Conveyances of the Territory of Hawaii.

The Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii with auction license record of the years 1895 and 1896.

J. Alfred Magoun together with general mortgage instrument and affidavits in Gertz mortgage matter.

The burden of complaint is of alleged illegal sales of property of petitioner and her late husband in 1896. Mrs. Gertz points out all sorts of flaws in papers and proceedings, relative both to the shoe store of Christian Gertz and to the Kawalaehao property sold under foreclosure. For one thing she claims that the shoe store business was conveyed to her by her husband before he conveyed it to J. Alfred Magoun by mortgage. She wants the auction license record produced to prove that the late W. Seaborn Luce, in whose place of business the stock-in-trade seized was deposited for sale, was not at the time a licensed auctioneer. Incidentally she styles the alleged auction room a "robber den."

Mrs. Gertz represents that a "league" was in existence against her husband and herself, part of whose purpose was to destroy their shoe business for the advantage of the shoe company across the street from their last place of business. In Germanic idiom she makes a decidedly raucous remark to the effect that if there was an honest man in the league who did a right action, he was obliged to exercise duplicity toward the league and show that he had acted rightly by mistake.

Giving details of the sale under foreclosure of a stone building at Kawalaehao, to be removed, Mrs. Gertz says the new roof was used by the purchaser in the construction of the fire station on Fort street, also that the stone blocks of the building numbered about 4000 and were mostly worth a dollar, apiece, the intermediate sizes being of the value of 25 cents apiece for foundations.

One of the most serious accusations the complainant makes against the alleged despoilers is that a certain instrument was recorded having interlineations therein which were never acknowledged before a notary public, though the interlineations were what especially put the property of her husband and herself into the absolute control of the mortgagee.

INDICATIONS OF RHEUMATISM. Sore and swollen joints sharp shooting pains torturing muscles no rest no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight but Champlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Sold by all Dealers and Drugists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

PARTY SPIRIT ROSE HIGH AT THE HILO CONVENTION

Kuhio Said His Name Didn't Appear in the Papers But That He Did Things in a Quiet Way—Much Spellbinding.

(Special to Advertiser.)

HILO, Sept. 1.—Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole, Republican Delegate to Congress, was today for the second time put in nomination for the same office by the Republican convention, the nomination being recorded by acclamation.

CONVENTION OPENS.

Chairman Crabbe called the convention to order in Spreckels Hall at 10:30 a. m. this morning and at once requested a roll-call by districts.

The space assigned to the convention was filled while the spectator-section was not lacking in numbers. On the stage were a number of prominent citizens of Hilo and Secretary "Jack" Atkinson of Honolulu.

The roll-call developed a large number of proxies in the pockets of members present. Sixty-eight actual votes were on hand.

DESHA TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

A. G. M. Robertson nominated S. L. Desha for temporary chairman. Mr. Desha was elected unanimously and was escorted to the platform by A. G. M. Robertson and John Wise.

Mr. Desha in accepting the chair expressed his heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said he was not familiar with political assemblies, and if he presided as if it was a gathering of preachers he would ask to be pardoned for his error. In the deliberations matters might be brought up which would affect the feelings of some, but they should probe everything to the bottom. He reminded the convention that it should be as harmonious as the national convention. The machinery of the latter was well oiled and moved smoothly and the speaker hoped for the success of the party in the territory, which should live up to the reputation as established for it by Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

Moses K. Nakuna was nominated by Henry Vida for temporary secretary and he was elected to the position.

W. J. Coelho was elected as interpreter.

T. McCants Stewart moved that a committee on credentials, comprising one member of each district, should be appointed. The motion carried and the committee made up as agreed in the caucus proceedings. A recess of five minutes was taken for the committee to prepare its report.

The committee reported sixty-eight present in the flesh and blood with sixty proxies represented. In calling the roll two members became known as "Proxy Johnson" of Honolulu and "Proxy Rice" of Kauai owing to the large amount of paper held by them. The report was adopted.

One transfer deed to Mrs. Maria J. Forbes dated April 10, 1896.

The Registrar of Conveyances of the Territory of Hawaii.

The Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii with auction license record of the years 1895 and 1896.

J. Alfred Magoun together with general mortgage instrument and affidavits in Gertz mortgage matter.

The burden of complaint is of alleged illegal sales of property of petitioner and her late husband in 1896. Mrs. Gertz points out all sorts of flaws in papers and proceedings, relative both to the shoe store of Christian Gertz and to the Kawalaehao property sold under foreclosure. For one thing she claims that the shoe store business was conveyed to her by her husband before he conveyed it to J. Alfred Magoun by mortgage. She wants the auction license record produced to prove that the late W. Seaborn Luce, in whose place of business the stock-in-trade seized was deposited for sale, was not at the time a licensed auctioneer. Incidentally she styles the alleged auction room a "robber den."

Mrs. Gertz represents that a "league" was in existence against her husband and herself, part of whose purpose was to destroy their shoe business for the advantage of the shoe company across the street from their last place of business. In Germanic idiom she makes a decidedly raucous remark to the effect that if there was an honest man in the league who did a right action, he was obliged to exercise duplicity toward the league and show that he had acted rightly by mistake.

Giving details of the sale under foreclosure of a stone building at Kawalaehao, to be removed, Mrs. Gertz says the new roof was used by the purchaser in the construction of the fire station on Fort street, also that the stone blocks of the building numbered about 4000 and were mostly worth a dollar, apiece, the intermediate sizes being of the value of 25 cents apiece for foundations.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

The admiral thanked the convention for the honor. He hoped that everything would move along to a successful issue and that all would vote for Kuhio. When the delegates went home they should tell the people to vote only for Kuhio, so that Hilo would in time get its breakwater, postoffice and jail (laughter and applause) and Moomea Park improvements.

M. K. Nakuna was elected secretary, W. J. Coelho, interpreter, and W. H. Crawford the sergeant-at-arms.

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

The committee on platform was then selected as agreed on in caucus. Recess was taken until 3 p. m.

THE PLATFORM.

Chairman A. G. M. Robertson of the platform committee, read the report of the committee. The platform paragraph by paragraph received tumultuous applause especially when reference was made to the successful administration of Governor Carter and the work accomplished before Congress by Delegate Kuhio. The conclusion of the reading of the report elicited a storm of applause.

T. McCants Stewart then addressed the attention of his own motion to the platform speaking of the importance of the chair as a platform.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

A vote of thanks was also accorded unanimously to retiring Chairman Crabbe and the members of the central committee for its work in the past two years.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

On Friday morning the visiting delegates were taken on an excursion to Oina and Puna, viewing the fine scenery along the route of the Hilo Railroad.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the members of the central committee for its work in the past two years.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the members of the central committee for its work in the past two years.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the members of the central committee for its work in the past two years.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the members of the central committee for its work in the past two years.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the members of the central committee for its work in the past two years.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the members of the central committee for its work in the past two years.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the members of the central committee for its work in the past two years.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the members of the central committee for its work in the past two years.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the members of the central committee for its work in the past two years.

The convention then adjourned

QUEEN HAS RECEPTION

Friends and Retainers Celebrate her Birthday.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The birthday of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was yesterday celebrated with much of old time custom and enthusiasm, her friends and retainers attending a reception in the morning at Washington Place, followed later by a luau at the Waikiki home.

Early yesterday morning, two hours before the dawn, old Hawaiians, who can look back with clear remembrance to several epochs of the Hawaiian dynasty, gathered in the dark and chanted metrical meles to her whom many consider the same absolute monarch as of years ago.

As the mountains back of Washington Place were tipped with the sunrise whose busy fingers gilded also the columns of the portico, there came a long procession of natives bearing gifts, a hookupu, a bringing of gifts and tokens of loyalty and esteem. Pigs, chickens, fresh young cocoanuts, crisp sugar cane, bananas, not made from the royal taro were borne in by their willing donors for two hours. Flowers, the indispensable adjunct of Hawaiian gala days, were there in profusion. Elaborate leis, freshly made and cunningly woven to attract more than the passing glance, single and clustered blossoms till the house was made a bower.

At eight o'clock breakfast was served and Kappelmeister Berger came with his best musicians to give a morning serenade, which commenced with the Doxology followed by a festival march to Hawaii's ancient chivalry and ended with "The Star Spangled Banner." This was the full program of the concert:

"The Old Hundred."

Festival March—"La Hanau o ke Ali'i" Berger
Overture—"The Queen" Bigge Ballad—"The Holy City" Adams Melody—"Ela Maka Uihuli" Helms Intermezzo—"The Gondolier" Powell Duet—"Il Trovatore" Verdi March—"Hawaiian Airs" Berger

"Aloha Oe."

"Hawaii Ponoi."

"The Star Spangled Banner."

In the middle of the forenoon, from 11 to 1:30 the parlors were thrown open and the Queen received. Emblems of Hawaiian royalty were prominent. Royal kahilis showed the high rank of the hostess, two black iwa kahilis in the parlors with two large gray and again two large white ones. Brilliant scarlet feather banners were in the hall, while behind the Queen stood four young men cloaked with yellow feathers, the Queen's chair being draped with these invaluable relics of by-gone days and customs.

Impressively regal the queen received in state clad in yellow, the royal hue, golden colored chiffon veiled a dress of yellow satin caught here and there with purple violets. With the queen stood the Princess Kawananakoa, Prince and Princess Kalanianaole, Mrs. Campbell Parker, Miss Campbell and Mr. Cleghorn.

Mr. Lillikalani presented the guests with all the grace of a royal chamberlain as they were ushered in by Mrs. Thomas E. Cook, Miss Bernice Cook, Miss Helelouhi and the Misses Notley. Mr. Noa W. Ali'i, Mr. Joseph Aea and Mr. John Aimoku also aiding in the reception.

The Princess Kawananakoa wore a dress of black lace falling over purple peau-de-soie with purple orchids in her corsage, a black picture hat and diamond ornaments.

The Princess Kalanianaole wore white chiffon over white satin, profusely trimmed with real lace, a white argentine in her hair. Mrs. Campbell-Parker's costume was of black lace over black silk with a yellow feather wreath and Miss Campbell a soft white confection trimmed with valenclines lace, surmounted by a white picture hat.

During the morning the old retainers of Kapiolani attended in a body.

At Waikiki in the afternoon a red and white striped awning stood on the lawns beside the surf swept beach while guests enjoyed a regal repast. A typical luau was served, Solomon's quintette furnishing a counter melody to the waves while native women now and then chanted a mele. Cool breezes prevailed and carried the scent of the gift-flowers with which the tables were decked far out to sea. The members of the Island were among those present.

Among those attending the reception in the morning were: Mary Auld, Mrs. Lockett, Mr. E. M. Robinson, Lucy Aki, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. A. Hopkins, L. H. Auld, J. McGuire, Mrs. Alapai, Charlotte Carter, Ululani Rabbit, Mrs. J. Walker, Mrs. S. N. Allen, Bernice P. Cook, Mrs. Thos. E. Cook, the Misses Notley, Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mrs. Mary McGuire, Mrs. Carrie Bush, Miss Townsend, Miss Kahonkano, Miss Kinney, Mrs. Oliver, A. Marques, Mrs. Will C. Marx, Mrs. C. Burroughs, Mrs. Webb, Miss S. Woods, Miss McIntyre, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. A. Crow, Miss Marie Dragoon, S. Sands, Hattie Hart, F. Hall, Mrs. Wong Leong, Mrs. Chuck Hoy, Edith Nichols, Mrs. W. P. S. Simon, Miss G. R. Sumner, Joe G. Kelley, Mrs. H. F. Hightow, Alex Lindsay, Jr., J. Kukio, Mrs. Otto Stewey, Bill Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Schurter, H. P. Pearce, Jim Mahoney, Alex Nawahi, R. Lau, Mrs. Bushman, Mrs. Allen Bisham, Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, Miss W. L. Hopper, Mrs. Stillman, Mrs. A. P. Taylor, W. B. Greig, L. M. Kawehau, A. Vizavona, Mr. and Mrs. Tayard, Miss M.

THE LATE JUDGE ESTEE'S POSTHUMOUS REVERSAL

A copy has been received of the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, in the case of the ship *Erskine M. Phelps*, her tackle, etc., and Robert J. Graham, claimant and intervenor, appellants, vs. Julius A. Schirrmacher, appellee. This decision reversed a judgment by the late Judge M. M. Estee, though he did not live to know it, in which Schirrmacher was awarded \$1800 against the ship because she was not diverted from her course, on voyage from Norfolk, Va., to Honolulu, so as to make either Port Stanley or Valparaiso for the purpose of obtaining surgical assistance for Schirrmacher, one of the crew, who had suffered a fracture of both bones of the right leg by being struck by a wave and thrown against the rail, while the ship was laboring heavily in a gale a little to the southward and westward of Cape Horn.

R. W. Breckons and Holmes & Stanley were proctors for the appellants, and Milton Andros of counsel. T. McCants Stewart and J. J. Dunn were proctors for the appellee.

Judges Gilbert, Ross and Hawley heard the appeal. The decision reversing the decree and remanding the cause to the U. S. District Court of Hawaii with instructions to dismiss the libel, was rendered by Judge Gilbert.

The accident happened on July 15, 1903. Under the directions of Captain Graham the first mate—who had served from 1894 to 1897 in the U. S. Navy and received instruction in "first aid to the wounded," besides having had plenty of experience in that line during 270 days he had served in the Boer war—set the broken leg, placed it in splints, bandaged it and suspended it in a swing. The appellee was confined to his bunk until August 22 when he was carried out on the deck. Four days later, while walking on the deck with the support of a crutch and a cane, he slipped and fell, again injuring and probably breaking his leg. It was again bandaged and placed in a sling, and the appellee was confined to his bunk until about four days before the vessel's arrival at Honolulu, which was on September 15, 1903. On the 17th, at his request, he was taken to a hospital. It was there ascertained that the bones of the leg, which had been obliquely fractured, had firmly united but overlapped, shortening the leg. The trial court found that the appellee was permanently injured and incapacitated from performing hard labor, but that there was no proof of the failure of the ship in its duty to him except in the neglect to provide proper care and medical attention, which should have been done by putting into some convenient port for surgical treatment; and that the failure of the master so to deviate from his course constituted negligence for which the ship was liable in the sum of \$1800.

Summing up the case the appellate court thus describes the predicament of Captain Graham:

"The accident occurred in the middle of the winter season. Eight others of the crew were injured at the same time, leaving nine men on duty. Of these nine men the captain testified, and it is not denied, that two or three were useless on account of salt-water boils and ulcers. The same sea that caused the accident washed overboard the fore and main braces. Some of the braces were cut in twain by the iron shatters of the ports; some of them had to be spliced, and others replaced. Under these circumstances the captain was confronted with the question whether his duty to the injured seaman required him to take the appellee back to Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands for surgical treatment."

The lower court held that such was his duty. In giving his reasons for not putting back, Capt. Graham said he considered it would have been sheer

madness to attempt to enter the harbor of Port Stanley with the ship and crew in the condition in which they were. The ship was 484 miles from that port in a direct line and 540 miles as the ship would sail. With all sails set and under favorable conditions the ship could make 228 miles a day. Captain Graham testified that he had sailed thirty-five times around the Horn. The appellate court's summary proceeds in part as follows:

"He admitted that he could very easily have gone back to the region of the Falkland Islands, but he testified that it was a stormy region, subject to continual sleet, hail, and snow storms at that time of the year, which was the middle of the winter season; that there was very little daylight, dark coming on at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and lasting until 8 o'clock in the morning, so that it was next to impossible to get a reliable observation from the sun; that if he had attempted Port Stanley with his ship and crew crippled as they were, he would have been in serious danger of running ashore and losing his ship, that the entrance to the harbor is less than one-half a mile wide; that there is no tug there; that there would have been great difficulty in working so long a ship into the entrance, since even with a favorable wind there is scarcely sufficient room to clear the entrance, and that the entrance to the inner harbor is but 250 yards in width."

Five master mariners of experience on the witness stand corroborated Capt. Graham's estimate of the dangers of Port Stanley, one of them relating a thrilling experience of his own there. The court points out that there was no evidence even tending to contradict this testimony except an extract from the Encyclopedia Britannica, which went to show that Port Stanley was a convenient port of repair where an average of fifty ships aggregating 20,000 tons entered in a year.

The case of *Iroquois*, 118 Fed. 1003, is quoted in which a seaman was injured at sea 480 miles from Port Stanley, and in which this same court (Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals) held that the master should have taken him into either that port or Valparaiso. Yet, it is shown, that case was different in that the injury was more severe than in the present case, that there was no one on board possessing any surgical knowledge or experience and the bones of the leg never united, and moreover, that there was no evidence before the court of any difficulty in entering Port Stanley and the accident occurred in the summer instead of the winter of that region. With reference to such former case the appellate court goes on to say:

"The Supreme Court, on appeal, with some hesitation affirmed our judgment, but only on the ground that the captain might have been negligent in not putting into Valparaiso. Said Mr. Justice Brown, speaking for the court: 'Each case must depend upon its own circumstances, having reference to the seriousness of the injury, the care that can be given the sailor on shipboard, the proximity of an intermediate port, the consequences of delay to the interests of the ship-owner, the direction of the wind and the probability of its continuing in the same direction, and the fact whether a surgeon is likely to be found with competent skill to treat the case. With referring into port, all that can

be demanded of the master is the exercise of reasonable judgment and the ordinary acquaintance of a seaman with the geography and resources of the country. He is not absolutely bound to put into such port if the cargo be such as would be seriously injured by the delay. Even the claims of humanity must be weighed in a balance with the loss that would probably occur to the owners of the ship and cargo. A seafaring life is a dangerous one, accidents of this kind are peculiarly liable to occur, and the general principle of law that a person entering a dangerous employment is regarded as assuming the ordinary risks of such employment is peculiarly applicable to the case of seaman.' The court in conclusion said: 'As the decision of the District Court was unanimously affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, we do not think there is any such preponderance of evidence as would justify us in disturbing their conclusion.'

In view of that expression of the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals does not think that the captain of the *Erskine M. Phelps* was negligent in not putting back to Port Stanley. Neither does it agree with the trial court in holding further, that the captain was negligent at a later date in not deviating from his course and putting into Valparaiso, which he could have reached in nine days sailing from that date (August 6). Captain Graham's reason for not going to Valparaiso was that at that time the weather was fine, and he had reason to believe that the bones of the appellee's leg had united, and that the man was doing well. On the matter of the appellee's condition the court finds no substantial variation in the testimony of the three Honolulu surgeons who testified, one for the appellants and two for the appellees. Their opinion was that, so far as ultimate recovery was concerned, nothing could have been done surgically after August 6 and that from that time the conditions were favorable on the ship as they would have been on land. The Court of Appeals concludes its decision as follows:

"There was some difference of opinion as to the question of the permanence of the injury to the appellee by reason of the fracture of his leg if not further operated upon. Dr. Herbert testified that the appellee would ultimately have perfect use of his leg. Dr. Day thought that he would be able to follow his occupation, but that he would have to favor himself a little; that he would not be as nimble as he had been. Dr. Cooper considered the mending of the leg a 'good job,' and thought that the appellee would have a good leg, a leg that would enable him to earn a livelihood in any walk of life.

"When on August 23d the appellee was injured the second time by falling on the deck, the ship was as near to her port of destination as to any other. So far as the evidence goes, the shortening of the appellee's leg may have been caused by a second fracture sustained at that time. If that be true, the ship could not, in any view of the case, have been responsible for that injury. Considering the whole of the evidence as it is presented here, we think that the captain was not negligent at any point in the history of the case, and that the ship is not liable, therefore, in damages. The decree is reversed, and the cause is remanded to the District Court, with instructions to dismiss the libel."

"When you Home Rulers go around on your campaign you call me names, but that does you no good."

Kuhio then answered the charges made by the Home Rulers in Kohala that he had mistreated Morris Keohokalole in Washington. Several people had been proposed to him as secretary but he gave Morris the chance because he was a Hawaiian and he was ambitious for him, but in Washington Morris had disgraced himself and the Hawaiian people by his conduct. Although Morris had received \$100 a month from Uncle Sam, Kuhio said he had personally sent money out of his own pocket to Morris' wife because Morris spent all he had in carousing. He had gone to New York and Atlantic City, fallen in with disreputable companions, and he had supplied him with money on three occasions which had been spent recklessly. He had given him \$90 to get to San Francisco but that was also spent in riotous living.

Poepoe and Kumalae then charged Kuhio with attempting to destroy the Hawaiian language. Kuhio said he had heard that the Home Rulers were telling the natives this lie. On the contrary he had labored with Senators Foraker and Mitchell to have the Hawaiian language made equally official with English in court and legislative matters, but the Senators said it could not be. Only English could now be officially used. He tried to have it used thus for a term of twenty years and then pleaded for ten years only as spoken, not written. For himself he was a Hawaiian and would do everything for his race. It was not his purpose to break down what was dear to him.

"I had heard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly recommended for the cure of blood and nerve diseases, and I decided to give them a trial. After I had taken three boxes of the pills I thought I detected signs of life in the paralyzed parts of my body and I knew that I could get about the room with greater ease."

"I kept on using the pills until I had taken six boxes and then I was able to walk outdoors with the aid of a cane. I still kept on taking the pills and after I had taken eight boxes I was completely cured. I have had no return of the disease since and am today in as good health as I ever was in my life. It is truly wonderful what curative merit these little pink pills possess, and I would honestly recommend them to any person who has partial paralysis such as mine. I have often heard others praise them, and I now gladly add my acknowledgment of the great good which they have done me."

"The great reputation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is based on the fact that they have wrought many similar wonders in the cure of diseases such as neuralgia, nervous prostration, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia. They are sold by all druggists throughout the world."

Mr. and Mrs. William Haywood and family leave in the Korea today on their return to Washington.

KUMALAE SQUELCHED

Kuhio Gives Recreant Republican a Hot Roasting.

(Special to Advertiser)

HILIO, Sept. 2.—Home Rule rowdies, headed by Jonah Kumalae, who attempted to break up the big Republican ratification meeting here last night, were put to rout by Prince Kuhio. The Home Rulers were utterly vanquished by the impassioned speech of the Delegate. Incidentally, Kuhio's speech was the first gun of the campaign.

While the speechmaking was in progress, Kumalae and Poepoe, covered with leis, arrived from one of the country districts where they had been working up Home Rule. Kumalae looked with scorn upon the speakers and then announced his intention of getting the crowd away and turning the affair into a Home Rule meeting. They pressed forward and came near T. McCants Stewart who was holding forth on the band stand. Kumalae and Poepoe jibed and jeered until finally Stewart invited them to a joint debate. The Home Rulers then began firing questions at Stewart, who was equal to the occasion. Finally Kumalae asked:

"What has Kuhio done in Washington for Hawaii?"

"I'll answer that," came a voice from the crowd, which was recognized as belonging to Prince Kuhio. The Delegate mounted the rostrum and in answering and routing the Home Rulers, made the speech of his life. After making a few preliminary remarks, speaking entirely in Hawaiian, Kuhio said:

"The work of the Home Rule party is to down everybody else. The Home Rulers as you see them here, are vile-mouthed and selfish. Natives who have accepted of my hospitality do this to me. I have not come here to fight or get into trouble. My business here is to voice the sentiments of my party, and to go to Washington to ask Congress to give Hawaii something. If you Home Rulers, who say so many bad things about me, don't want to vote for me, you don't have to.

"I was taught Home Rule politics by Widoex, my fellow countryman. The Home Rulers were victorious in the first campaign, and Kumalae was then a Republican. The Republicans have Roosevelt, the Democrats have Parker, and now you Home Rulers whom do you intend to have for President? (applause and laughter). I have run for office against the Home Rulers, but because the party is not right and does not represent anything. Do you think I am going to do anything for you at Washington. No, I am a Republican and will do for the Republicans and Democrats, but nothing for you because you represent no good principle."

"When you Home Rulers go around on your campaign you call me names, but that does you no good."

Kuhio then answered the charges made by the Home Rulers in Kohala that he had mistreated Morris Keohokalole in Washington. Several people had been proposed to him as secretary but he gave Morris the chance because he was a Hawaiian and he was ambitious for him, but in Washington Morris had disgraced himself and the Hawaiian people by his conduct. Although Morris had received \$100 a month from Uncle Sam, Kuhio said he had personally sent money out of his own pocket to Morris' wife because Morris spent all he had in carousing. He had gone to New York and Atlantic City, fallen in with disreputable companions, and he had supplied him with money on three occasions which had been spent recklessly. He had given him \$90 to get to San Francisco but that was also spent in riotous living.

Poepoe and Kumalae then charged Kuhio with attempting to destroy the Hawaiian language. Kuhio said he had heard that the Home Rulers were telling the natives this lie. On the contrary he had labored with Senators Foraker and Mitchell to have the Hawaiian language made equally official with English in court and legislative matters, but the Senators said it could not be. Only English could now be officially used. He tried to have it used thus for a term of twenty years and then pleaded for ten years only as spoken, not written. For himself he was a Hawaiian and would do everything for his race. It was not his purpose to break down what was dear to him.

KALAU DID WORK.

Kalauokalani Jr., son of the Home Rule leader, who is now one of the staunch young Republicans, arose and told why he became a Republican.

"Wilcox and Kalauokalani had the honor in the Home Rule party, but I did the real work of organizing it while I was a Home Ruler. I did the hard work to keep the party up. I wrote the platform, but largely at the suggestion of my elders, but even then my conscience pricked me because I knew things were put in the platform which were not right. I did not write the platform with my heart in it. All this matter of my connection with the Home Rule party is on record in the minutes. I came over to the Republican party, and know I am in the right party, because my conscience is easy."

A. P. TAYLOR.



QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

KONA CASE SETTLEMENT

Mrs. Gertz's New Suit Cummins Springs Sensation.

A stipulation was filed yesterday by C. W. Ashford, attorney for plaintiff in the suit of Robert L. Colburn vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., Robert W. Shingle, John Doe, Richard Rose, James Jackson, Thomas Johnson, William Grimes, Peter Peterson, Hans Hansen and Ole Olsen, setting forth as follows:

Under a temporary injunction of April 4, 1904, Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., was forbidden, pending further order of the court, to pay to Hutchins, trustee, or otherwise dispose of certain moneys then in the hands of that company, or such moneys as might come into its hands as proceeds of the sales of sugar.

Since that date a stipulation was signed by the parties that the Trust Co. might pay \$1198.20 out of the funds in question in discharge of a judgment obtained by W. W. Bierco Co., against Hutchins, which sum has been paid by the Trust Co., leaving in its hands a balance of \$7266.24 or thereabouts (plaintiff not intending to be bound as to the exact amount).

The plaintiff has agreed with certain of the parties in interest that the balance now held may be by it applied in payment of claims for rents heretofore accrued against and now owing by Hutchins, trustee. Now the plaintiff consents that the Trust Co. pay the sum of \$7266.24 as follows:

First—to the payment in full of the following: H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., \$366.81; E. E. Conant, \$390; E. E. Conant for mill contractors, \$31.66; G. F. Maydwell, \$107; E. E. Conant for 15 per cent contractors, \$234.41; A. F. Linder, \$250; E. E. Conant for amount due relatives for right of way, \$15; J. D. Paris, \$35; Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., for 1904 taxes, \$245; J. W. Cathcart, \$325; C. J. Faik, \$25; total, \$2164.23. Second—the balance is to be paid to the following named pro rata of their respective claims as here stated: J. D. Paris and others represented by him, \$600; Robert L. Colburn, \$900; German Savings & Loan Society, assignee of Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., \$450; John McGuire, \$450; Thurston Estate, \$450; George Clark, \$25; Mrs. E. C. Greenwell, \$850.87; Peter Bond, \$120; J. K. Nahale, \$120.

CARTER ESTATE AGREEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased, Judge Robinson signed an order that the administratrix, Mrs. Jessie Kaae, turn over to Edgar Henriques, as attorney in fact for Dr. Carter and guardian of the minor children, all the chattels specifically mentioned in her supplementary inventory except "one fur cloak," also all property mentioned in an affidavit of Henriques, upon the giving by him of an itemized receipt therefor. The order is based on affidavits of Lorrie Andrews, attorney for Henriques, of Henriques himself and of Dr. A. E. Carter, together with the written consent of C. W. Ashford, attorney for administrator. The latter communication suggests that it would be advisable for Dr. Carter to release the homestead for purposes of revenue if he does not intend to occupy it, and concludes by saying:

"On behalf of the administratrix I would again express her indisposition to incur any hostility or illwill on the part of the doctor's family or representative. I have advised and shall continue to advise only such action on the part of the administratrix as will adequately protect her and her surety. That end secured, it shall be the policy of the estate to consult in all respects the convenience and wishes of Dr. Carter and the minor children of the deceased."

Some of the more valuable articles, the letter states, are locked in the inner vault of Mr. Ashford's safe and Mrs. Kaae's former surety, Emmett May, who has left the Territory, holds the key to that receptacle unless he left it with his agent.

SENSATIONAL SUIT.

John A. Cummins has sued out a bill in equity for cancellation of a trust deed of lands in Pawaa and Waimea to J. O. Carter, made on October 1, 1886. Joined as defendants are many persons presumed to have interests in the matter, chiefly the heirs at law of the petitioner. The allegations are sensational. They represent that Mr. Cummins executed the deed under duress, being threatened by W. A. Kinney with proceedings in court if he refused to agree to a division of his property with Kahalewai, his then wife, who had consented to a separation without publicity on those terms. His refusal would have been at the cost of exposure in court of improper domestic relations, of keeping a house for gambling and of dissipating his estate.

Under such threats he says he went to the office of his friend and agent, J. O. Carter, where he met Carter, S. M. Ballou, A. S. Humphreys and Kinney. Afterward Carter advised him to give the trust deed. When it was read to him he understood its tenure was to be only for Kahalewai's lifetime, giving her \$150 a month, and as he did not understand English thoroughly he accepted the assurance of Carter that the deed was "all right." Another reason that influenced him in signing the deed was that he had been fined \$500 for treasonable conduct toward the Republic of Hawaii.

The deed conveyed the property in trust to Carter to be held irrevocably for the benefit of Mrs. J. A. Cummins (Kahalewai). Mrs. M. K. Walker, Mrs. James Mersberg, T. P. Cummings and May Cummins Creighton, Kahalewai died September 10, 1903, and later peti-

titioner married Elizabeth K. Cummins. It was then, on his asking Carter for money for his wife, that he was informed that the trust deed irrevocably conveyed the property to J. O. Carter as trustee, without any right or title therein of Cummins except to receive the net rental during his life.

Petitioner wishes to make suitable provision for the support of his present wife, therefore prays that the trust deed be declared to have been made by petitioner without sufficient understanding thereof and that it be cancelled; that J. O. Carter be ordered to deliver to petitioner all the property held by him under said deed of trust; also that the respondents be adjudged to have no right or interest in the property affected by the trust deed.

PARKER LIBEL SUIT.

In the libel suit of William A. Kinney against Samuel Parker, the defendant by his attorneys, Magoo and Lightfoot, demurs on the ground that the alleged publication does not constitute a cause of action for libel. The alleged libel consisted in a charge of malpractice against Kinney as an attorney contained in an affidavit by Parker in the Parker Law litigation.

OLD DAMAGE SUIT.

A. G. Correa, attorney for plaintiff in the damage suit of Hu Kong against Bishop & Co., bankers, for malicious arrest on a charge of passing counterfeit money, moves for a commission to take the testimony of C. H. Sherman, assayer in the mint in San Francisco. Robertson & Wilder file objections on the part of defendants to the proposed interrogatories on the grounds that all are immaterial irrelevant and incompetent; that one of them is leading, and, with regard to another, asking about Sherman's report on going to District Attorney Breckin, that the report itself is the best evidence of its nature. The incident leading to this suit occurred two or three years ago. Though the coins looked bad, a report from the San Francisco mint was that they were good but of an old mintage.

ANOTHER STRAUCH CASE.

Fanny Strauch petitions for appropriate order in the matter of the estate of Kualana (w.), deceased intestate, representing that she is interested, as assignee of certain of the heirs at law, in the estate; that on April 21, 1904, James A. Thompson was appointed administrator, but had never qualified, and now declines to serve; that Edmund H. Hart, temporary administrator, has removed to Maui, and that there is nobody now qualified to protect the interests and collect and preserve the assets of the estate.

MRS. GERTZ PERSISTENT.

Mrs. Anna Gertz, undaunted by judicial decisions past numbering against her, has begun a new fight for the redress of her alleged wrongs. Yesterday she filed in the Supreme Court a "petition for writs of mandamus" to produce records for examination and comparing, and to order them stricken from the record."

She sues as Anna Gertz in her own behalf and as executrix of the will of Christian Gertz, deceased, and the defendants—omitting hour and minute of recording documents which evince most patient industry of research—are designated as follows:

A mortgage instrument dated and recorded December 11, 1894.

One affidavit dated and recorded February 28, 1896, mutilated by another affidavit on April 27, 1896.

One affidavit dated April 10, 1896.

One transfer deed to John Buckley dated Jan. 30, 1896.

One transfer deed to Mrs. Maria J. Forbes dated April 10, 1896.

The Registrar of Conveyances of the Territory of Hawaii.

The Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii with auction license record of the years 1895 and 1896.

J. Alfred Magoo, together with general mortgage instrument and affidavit in Gertz mortgage matter.

The burden of complaint is of alleged illegal sales of property of petitioner and her late husband in 1896. Mrs. Gertz points out all sorts of flaws in papers and proceedings, relative both to the shoe store of Christian Gertz and to the Kawalahao property sold under foreclosure. For one thing she claims that the shoe store business was conveyed to her by her husband before he conveyed it to J. Alfred Magoo by mortgage. She wants the auction license record produced to prove that the late W. Seaborn Luce, in whose place of business the stock-in-trade seized was deposited for sale, was not at the time a licensed auctioneer. Incidentally she styles the alleged auction room a "robber den."

Mrs. Gertz represents that a "league" was in existence against her husband and herself, part of whose purpose was to destroy their shoe business for the advantage of the shoe company across the street from their last place of business. In Germanic idiom she makes a decidedly racy remark to the effect that if there was an honest man in the league who did a right action, he was obliged to exercise duplicity toward the league and show that he had acted rightly by mistake.

Giving details of the sale under foreclosure of a stone building at Kawalahao, to be removed, Mrs. Gertz says the new roof was used by the purchaser in the construction of the first station on Fort street, also that the stone blocks of the building numbered about 4000 and were mostly worth a dollar apiece, the intermediate sizes being of the value of 85 cents apiece for foundations.

One of the most serious accusations the complainant makes against the alleged despoilers is that a certain instrument was recorded having interlineations therein which were never acknowledged before a notary public, though the interlineations were what especially put the property of her husband and herself into the absolute control of the mortgage.

INDICATIONS OF RHEUMATISM. Sore and swollen joints, sharp shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Champlain's Pain Relm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

PARTY SPIRIT ROSE HIGH AT THE HILO CONVENTION

Kuhio Said His Name Didn't Appear in the Papers But That He Did Things in a Quiet Way—Much Spellbinding.

(Special to Advertiser.)

HILO, Sept. 1.—Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole, Republican Delegate to Congress, was today for the second time put in nomination for the same office by the Republican convention, the nomination being recorded by acclamation.

CONVENTION OPENS.

Chairman Crabb called the convention to order in Spreckels' Hall at 10:30 a. m. this morning and at once requested a roll-call by districts.

The space assigned to the convention was filled while the spectator-section was not lacking in numbers. On the stage were a number of prominent citizens of Hilo and Secretary "Jack" Atkinson of Honolulu.

The roll-call developed a large number of proxies in the pockets of members present. Sixty-eight actual votes were on hand.

DESHA TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

A. G. M. Robertson nominated S. L. Desha for temporary chairman. Mr. Desha was elected unanimously and was escorted to the platform by A. G. M. Robertson and John Wise.

Mr. Desha in accepting the chair expressed his heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said he was not familiar with political assemblies, and if he presided as if it was a gathering of preachers he would ask to be pardoned for his error. In the deliberations matters might be brought up which would affect the feelings of some, but they should probe everything to the bottom. He reminded the convention that it should be as harmonious as the national convention.

The machinery of the latter was well oiled and moved smoothly and the speaker hoped for the success of the party in the territory, which should live up to the reputation as established by it Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

Moses K. Nakulua was nominated by Henry Vida for temporary secretary and he was elected to the position.

W. J. Coelho was elected as interpreter.

T. McCants Stewart moved that a committee on credentials comprising one member of each district should be appointed. The motion carried and the committee made up as agreed in the caucus proceedings. A recess of five minutes was taken for the committee to prepare its report.

The committee reported sixty-eight present in the flesh and blood with sixty proxies represented. In calling the roll two members became known as "Proxy Johnson" of Honolulu and "Proxy Rice" of Kauai owing to the large amount of paper held by them. The report was adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on Rules and Permanent organization, as selected by the chair and the caucus, was appointed by the chair and a recess of fifteen minutes was taken to await the preparation of its report.

The committee reported as follows: "That there be a permanent chairman, secretary and sergeant-at-arms; committee on platform two members from each district; that a Delegate to Congress be nominated; and that members be selected to serve on the Territorial Central Committee."

The report, amended to include also the office of interpreter, was adopted unanimously.

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

H. L. Holstein of Kohala was elected permanent chairman on motion of J. L. Silva of Kauai, and on taking the chair said he did not intend to make a speech as the convention needed to be adjourned.

He stated that there was a distinguished gentleman in the hall who should sit on the platform as a guest of honor, as a man

who had done a great deal for Hilo

and for the Republican party.

He named Admiral Beckley, who was es-

cited to the platform by Col. Sam Parker and ex-Gov. Baker amid thun-

derous applause and cheers.

ADMIRAL HONORED.

The admiral thanked the convention for the honor. He hoped that everything would move along to a successful issue and that all would vote for Kuhio. When the delegates went home they should tell the people to vote only for Kuhio, so that Hilo would in time get its breakwater, postoffice and jail (laughter and applause) and Mooheau Park improvements.

M. E. Nakulua was elected secretary. W. J. Coelho, interpreter, and W. H. Crawford the sergeant-at-arms.

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

The committee on platform was then selected as agreed on in caucus. Reconvening was taken until 2 p. m.

THE PLATFORM.

Chairman A. G. M. Robertson of the platform committee, read the report of the committee. The platform, paragraph by paragraph, received tumultuous applause, especially when reference was made to the successful administration of Governor Carter and the work accomplished before Congress by Delegate Kuhio. The conclusion of the reading of the report provoked a storm of applause.

T. McCants Stewart then addressed the convention on his own motion to adopt the platform, speaking of the platform as the chart and compass for the Republican party in the campaign about to be started.

INDICATIONS OF RHEUMATISM. Sore and swollen joints, sharp shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Champlain's Pain Relm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

gratifying as was the campaign of 1902 under the same leadership.

LANE FOR FIFTH.

John C. Lane seconded the nomination on behalf of the Fifth District. J. H. K. Kaiwi seconded the nomination on behalf of the Sixth District (Kauai), also naming A. G. M. Robertson for chairman of the Central Committee.

W. J. Coelho, in seconding the nomination for Maui, Lanai and Molokai, asked the convention to arise with him and sing "Hawaii Ponoi," which was sung with enthusiasm and feeling, and was concluded amid hearty applause.

SECRETARY CASTS BALLOT.

On motion of John C. Lane the convention nominated Jonah Kalanianaole by acclamation. When the chairman announced the result of the vote, bedlam broke loose again. A. G. M. Robertson and Clarence Crabb were appointed to escort Delegate Kuhio to the platform. The nominee was brought to the stage to the music of a campaign song rendered by the whole convention, led by W. J. Coelho, in which Kuhio's name was conspicuous.

Kuhio, a big leb at his neck, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

KUHIO ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

"I thank you one and all for naming me again for Delegate to Congress. I will do again all I can as I have done before. I cannot do any more than what I have done. What I have accomplished I think my record speaks for itself. I think, if you gentlemen are readers and understand the workings of Congress, you will know what I have really done.

"I have never been a newspaper man and don't speak through newspapers, but I have to Congress and done all I could. There is only one way to do things in Congress, that is to work hard and make friends and get on the best side of the influential members. The man that goes there and does a lot of talk doesn't do any good, but the man who goes there to make friends does a deal of good.

"I don't say that I have made friends but I am trying to do all I can to get on the best side of the big men, so that when my measures come up I can expect them to help me. It is not a case of getting up in Congress and giving a lot of hot air. Congress doesn't listen to any man unless it be one of national reputation. Congress reminds me of a lot of school boys. You get up and talk and everybody talks at the same time.

"My real work in Washington for Hawaii is accomplished by working among the friends I have made. Write to them and say I am your delegate, that you have confidence in me, and so on. That's the way to help me and our islands. Over there, they only recognize one man—that's the delegate. If your delegate is a fool they will say, we will wait for a man who has the confidence of the community.

"When I went there before I had opposition. I don't know for what reason. I was honest and thought I was doing right. I refer to an element which was doing harm to our Hawaiian people. Somebody was opposing me, which was not doing the Territory any good. They belittled me—that is some people who talked and said what a lot they could do in Washington. They say they have a pull in Washington and yet they have not done anything for you.

"I am your delegate, gentlemen. I want your backing before I can accomplish anything, otherwise I could go to Washington for fifty years and never accomplish anything, or as long as opposition continues. I say if I do get elected I want the backing of everybody, Republicans, Democrats and Home Rulers.

"I don't know whether I have any more hot air. I was never a speaker and don't suppose I ever will be, but gentlemen, when it comes down to hard work I think I am as good as the next one. I have sense enough to know I am there. You never see my name in the newspapers except when it is put there by somebody else. I do things in my quiet way.

"I hope you will all put your shoulders together and help elect your delegate, senators and representatives. We have

Hawaiian Gazette.

Issued at the Postoffice of Honolulu

H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	\$5.00
Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	5.00
Per Year, Foreign	6.00

Payable invariably in advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 6

A GREAT POLITICAL QUESTION.

If the Republican party, after the war, had tried to make itself acceptable to the white men of the Southern States, there would have been a more perfect union and no Solid South. In the early days the South had about as many Whigs as Democrats. Clay was a Whig leader and so were many who became only less famous than he. On general principles of government apart from those affecting race, the Southern Whigs were in sympathy with the new Republican party and today the Gulf States, especially Alabama, are as strongly protectionist as the Northern Atlantic States. There is also a strong sound money and expansionist element there; yet practically all of it votes the Democratic ticket in protest against the Republican policy of building up the political interests of the negro.

Politically a wiser plan would have been to leave the negro question in the hands of the Southern people. But during the reconstruction period the Republicans put the black man in power and by so doing nearly ruined the country and gave the Democracy a well-nigh perpetual lien on a great array of electoral votes. After the Federal troops were withdrawn from the polls, as they were some ten or twelve years after the war, the white men asserted their right, as the ruling class, to manage the politics of the various States. Then the Republicans flaunted the "bloody shirt" through several campaigns and hopelessly alienated even the men of the New South of whom so much was beginning to be heard.

Things quieted down in process of years and during McKinley's administration the strong racial prejudices of the South were treated, on the whole, respectfully with the result that the Solid South began to crumble. Then came the Booker Washington and Crum incidents of the Roosevelt administration—an assertion of social equality in the one instance and of political superiority in the other, with the result that the South will vote solidly for Parker and Davis. It has been made a sure thing for the enemy.

Is this good politics? Considering that the Northern States will hardly tolerate even a negro policeman, is not the attempt to put Southern States on a basis of racial equality, conceived in the spirit of persecution? Or is the effect not the same as if such were the spirit? It seems to us that, as the white man is the salvation of the South, his interests in politics should be consulted first; and if he objects to a negro postmaster or collector of customs, to treat that objection as final.

No good American, in his heart, desires to see any part of the United States become less than a white man's country. As such it was organized by the fathers; as such it has progressed and as such only can it triumph. By law and treaty and social custom the yellow race is debarred from citizenship; the red man has been held at arm's length; the black man was admitted to suffrage by a burst of fanaticism which the American people of all parties now regret. What he has of constitutional right cannot be taken from him by law but the South has bidden him to keep out of politics.

Knowing as all do that he cannot be put into power again except by the use of troops, why should the President renew the litigation every now and then by encouraging the negro to hope that his day of triumph may come? It will never come. Fast as the negro population is increasing the white population is growing faster and while its majority lasts and grows it will rule. It cannot abdicate to Africa and only a fanatic could expect it to do so. As the custodian of American civilization, the white race must stand together and not permit its blood to be visited or its control to be divided.

The war will not be over until the white men of the North and the white men of the South become united in sympathy and in general aims, and that cannot come until Republican Presidents cease to encourage the negro in political hostility to the white Southerner.

It is lucky the Glen-Collins cow stood here or she might have had to live off

HAWAIIAN NECESSITIES.

There are many who will agree with Mr. William G. Irwin in his proposition that the interests of the Territory demand specialized legislation by Congress and specialized consideration by the Executive Department. There is nothing of a constitutional or statutory complexion in American institutions that prevents the proper distinction from being drawn between these Islands and the mainland, without any disturbance of the symmetry of the Union. When, in California, Henry E. Highton, now a well known resident of Honolulu, in a public debate, argued against annexation, one of his main points being the labor question that would inevitably arise. He was prominent among the original exclusionists in California, but, after a realization of existing conditions in Hawaii, he openly took the position, which he has since held, that the introduction of 30,000 Chinese laborers to the plantations, under such restrictions as would prevent their competition in higher branches of industry and insure their retention here for a period of years and their ultimate return to their native land, was imperatively demanded for the permanent interests of the people, would not conflict with the general-exclusion policy, was clearly within the constitutional powers of Congress, and would benefit labor organizations throughout the Union.

These views are shared by distinguished and influential men, among whom Mr. William G. Irwin is conspicuous. They do not rest, however, upon any possible assimilation of Federal legislation to the successful colonial policy of Great Britain, but upon the right of Congress, without invading the American conception of citizenship, to legislate directly for territories according to their varying needs. When annexation was consummated, and the Organic Act passed, which gave to Hawaiians rights, express and implied, constitutionally appertaining to citizenship, it meant that while the territory was in the transitional condition that precedes statehood, it was within full congressional jurisdiction. It is obvious, after long experience, that white or native labor cannot be used in the cane-fields of the plantations. The Japanese are a locum tenens, but they belong to a progressive nation, to which they are loyal in the extreme, are perfidious competitors with skilled workmen, constitute practically an imperium in imperio, and are insubordinate and obstreperous in their imitations of American labor unions. The Puerto Ricans are a partial failure and principally swell the ranks of the criminal class. The Samoans are industrious, but cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers. The Chinese are docile and law-abiding, and the class ready for plantation work keep agreements and are perfectly contented.

The more sugar is produced the greater the demand for skilled labor both here and on the continent. This fact is well understood by observers and thinkers, and the practical difficulty in the way of such legislation as we need is the fear of weakening the general policy of exclusion, aggravated by sentimental dreams of unrestricted Chinese immigration. But, with a properly constructed law, limited in its operation to the Hawaiian Islands, the apprehension is imaginary. Such a law need not add one Chinaman to the Asiatic population of the mainland, but would be of great advantage to white labor, which, as has been well said, in the United States now forms part of the middle class as recognized under forms of government that tolerate class distinctions.

It is undeniable that local conditions, at least for the present, require special treatment, as Mr. Irwin forcibly states, and, to overcome prejudice and ignorance, which are the formidable obstacles in our way, demands the intelligent concentration of public opinion in our citizen population, and the collection and dissemination of irrefutable facts, by which even labor organizations can be brought to the comprehension of their own interests, which are coincident with the interests of the people at large.

BENEFITS FROM SETTLERS.

Small farms, producing something to export as well as something to live on, may have still another crop which is sorely needed in Hawaii. We mean the kind of men and women who made the mainland what it is—the genuine, traditional American citizen, descended from other American citizens and inspired by their example and teachings.

Such people can be had for our vacant acreage if we seek them. A man like Byron O. Clark could put colony after colony of them on this soil. Once here they would make Hawaii what every other part of the United States is—an up-to-date country.

Ten thousand American families established on this soil would:

- (1) Add a value of \$15,000,000 to its source of export revenue.
- (2) Make living cheaper.
- (3) Steady the electorate.
- (4) Add heavily to the total of taxable property.
- (5) Support white business men and mechanics.
- (6) Increase the population of Honolulu with the surplus of young men and women which the country always sends to the town.
- (7) Make Statehood possible.

Upon the latter point it may be regarded as certain that Hawaii will never have Statehood until the electorate is American in thought and deed and in racial preponderance. The same racial causes which have kept Arizona and New Mexico out of the sisterhood of States for fifty years prevail here today. The only relief from them is to get white settlers from the American mainland.

Secretary Atkinson talked like a Dutch uncle and with immediate effect to the citizen labor strikers on Hawaii. If the butchers' strike on the mainland was not just now collapsing, it would be good promotion work to send "Jack" to Hawaii with a sharp stick.

GEAR AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Judge Gear, after declaring off-hand a large number of laws unconstitutional in criminal cases from which there was no appeal, now rules in a civil case, where the interests of his friend Sam Parker would be harmed by a similar finding, that a Circuit Judge should never declare a law unconstitutional unless absolutely convinced that it is so and that necessity exists for such a course.

Defendants in the Parker case argued that the law under which Judge Gear was entertaining jurisdiction was unconstitutional. At once the eminent picker of flaws in the Federal charter conceived an intense respect for the Constitution and declared, on the grounds given above, to hold jurisdiction. Where criminals were concerned Gear claved the Constitution to tatters; where Sam's interests are in jeopardy he approaches it as a savage devotee does his fetish.

It was about two years ago that Gear assumed jurisdiction and declared that existing Hawaiian laws concerning indictments and trial by jury were unconstitutional and as result we had a wholesale jail delivery. Among the rascals whom this remarkable jurist turned loose on the community were Goto Mazeo, convicted of rape; Ah O, same; W. D. Hamilton, manslaughter; Mankiki, murder; Mangataro, murder; Ah Quing, rape; George Wade, murder. When the Territorial government rearrested these people to have them charged by the Grand Jury in conformity with Judge Gear's requirements he ordered the convicted criminals released on habeas corpus and threatened to commit the Territorial authorities for contempt. No one suspected Gear of being "absolutely certain" of his ground and he did not give any convincing reasons for his course. The best lawyers here were against him and the Supreme Court of the United States brushed his whole contention away, finding that the laws under which conviction had been had were entirely constitutional.

It is well for a Territorial circuit judge to handle the constitution gently, but when he smashes it with a sledge-hammer to let criminals loose and treats it as a sacred icon when it stands between a personal friend and monetary loss, he has only himself to blame if his judicial methods excite derision and contempt.

THE COURSE OF THE WAR.

The army under Gen. Lomivitch, which is hastening to the relief of Kropatkin, comes from Vladivostok. A larger force from Dalmat, which is not needed at Port Arthur, is hurrying north to strengthen Oyama's forces. It may be supposed that the Japanese, if they have men enough ready, will send another army either to occupy Dalmat or to make a feint in the direction of Vladivostok. Advises from Japan say that an immense army remains at home, so re-enforcements ought not to be hard to get.

So far the fighting has demonstrated the immense superiority of the Japanese army organization and of its individual units. According to the Russians the opposing forces in the north are of about equal numbers. If this is so and the fact is admitted that an army in defensive positions is from a third to a half stronger than the same number of assailants, then Russia confesses to a very poor showing indeed. Kropatkin was entrenched at the Yalu, at Fengcheng, Haicheng, Newchwang, Liacyang and at half a dozen other places, but could not stand his ground anywhere. Stoessel was entrenched at Dalmat. Nanshan Hill and Pigeon bay but was driven out and now confesses that he cannot hold the main fortress more than six weeks. Could there be higher testimony to the invincible might of the little brown men or a more conclusive sign of the martial ineptitude which the presence of the sovereign would bestow. Indeed the sight of their worshipped Emperor in Manchuria would act upon the inflamed patriotism of the Japanese as the appearance of the Sheik-ul-Islam with the unfurled green banner of a Holy War would upon the fanatical savagery of the Prophet's serried hosts. Perhaps, before long such a spectacle will be afforded.

Secretary Atkinson's law partners were disappointed at not receiving from him an expected communication of some importance. One of them was consoled, however, by receiving in the Kinai's mail a letter from a mutual friend saying the reason the Secretary was not writing was "hau, hau, hau"—the festive word being strung in lines filling the page. The Hilo people are ever crying out against neglect from Honolulu, but when an administration apostle is sent unto them they try to kill him with hospitality.

WAIKUKU PLEASED.

With pardonable pride the Maui News hails the inauguration of a high school at Waiuku, to be housed within a handsome edifice built out of the loan fund. The paper tells of the hardship that it has been—doubtless in the cases of many respectable families an impossibility—"to send their sons and daughters to Honolulu to obtain anything beyond an ordinary primary school education."

A broad-minded scope of vision is evinced by the Maui News, at the same time, in its grateful references to what the Board of Public Instruction has in project for Lahainaluna Seminary, situated though it is at Lahaina and one of the survivals of the ancient capital's former glories. Everybody is familiar with the rivalry from time immemorial, almost, between Lahaina and Waiuku for being the chief judicial seat of the three Islands forming the Second Judicial Circuit. Waiuku has at last won probably as a finality. It is therefore all the more to Waiuku's credit, presuming that the News represents its best intelligence, that it does not, in slang phrase, want to be "the whole thing." It has the high school, so let Lahaina be welcome to the agricultural college—Territorial in jurisdiction though it be—which under Federal auspices it is proposed to make of Lahainaluna. Both will work together for the elevation of Maui's status in the group.

It may be remarked that things are doing for the Islands other than Oahu which ought to have good effect in quieting the noise heard these many years about "centralization." While there is no doubt some merit in the cause of "decentralization," so far as various little matters of local service go, these Islands might make the mistake of setting the gear of the centrifugal idea at such a high notch as to burst the flywheel and scatter the fragments of real progress to the four winds.

Mr. McQueen's letter on small farming fibs well, though without its writer's knowledge when he wrote, with the intention of the Government to open up 2600 acres of favorably situated land on Oahu for settlement. One of the encouraging signs of the times is the growing public

interest in agriculture and in the growth of the market for farm products. The manager of the Young Hotel entertained at dinner last evening Col. General Bellows of Yokohama, Mr. Millard of the New York World, Capt. Seabury of the Korea and Capt. H. J. Osterly, formerly senior pilot at Shanghai, and Mr. Allen.

RILIOUS COLIC PREVENTED.—Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be warded off. Hundreds of people who are subject to attacks of bilious colic use the remedy in this way with perfect success. Formulate by all Druggists and Drugists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

small farming. The cause has gradually been fought to the front until now even the "sugar barons" must offer their respects to it when they discuss the conditions of the country, and the politicians who do not pay heed to the settlers we have and attention to the problem of building up an American citizenship stand a good chance of being relegated to obscurity.

EMPERORS IN THE FIELD.

It is the usual thing for the Czar of Russia to go to the front in time of a great war. The first Alexander took the field against Napoleon and was near by when his double-eagles fell at Austerlitz and he personally made the peace-treaty of Tilsit. Alexander was succeeded by Nicholas I, who had slight military talent but in wars with Turkey, Poland and the Anglo-Franco-Turkish alliance he did the commander's part as well as he knew how. Alexander II, the next Czar, joined the army operating against Turkey and there received his baptism of fire. Alexander III, who came to the throne in 1881, had no war during his reign but had command of a corps in the Turkish war while he was the Czarewitsch. Now the turn of his son, the Czar Nicholas II has come and he will probably appear soon in Manchuria to cheer the fighting forces.

Undoubtedly his presence in the field would do good, irrespective of any merit or demerit he might have as a soldier. He is the one man whom the Russian army desires to please. He is the chief dispenser of rewards and punishments. Under the imperial eye every officer and man may be expected to do his best, every administrator would strain his resources to meet the expectations of the crown and the visible friction between general officers would cease. On the whole the reinforcement of the Emperor in person, in the effect it would have on the morale of his army, is a force not to be lightly regarded.

It is not out of the question, if the Czar should appear in Manchuria, that he would be confronted by the Emperor of Japan. Mutsuhito was strongly tempted to take the field in 1894 and his ministers had trouble in dissuading him. There was no particular occasion then for him to go, for the war was not, like this one, an event of first importance. But things might change if Nicholas came to the front. Then indeed, the Japanese ruler would feel that duty imperatively called and the ministry might well pause before trying to deprive the cause of the tremendous impetus which the presence of the sovereign would bestow. Indeed the sight of their worshipped Emperor in Manchuria would act upon the inflamed patriotism of the Japanese as the appearance of the Sheik-ul-Islam with the unfurled green banner of a Holy War would upon the fanatical savagery of the Prophet's serried hosts. Perhaps, before long such a spectacle will be afforded.

Edwin K. Rose, arrested at Delaware Breakwater for stealing a Panama hat from the Hilo postoffice, arrived in the Alameda in custody of Deputy Marshal William R. Flinn of Wilmington, Delaware. The prisoner was received by Marshal E. R. Hendry. His bail was fixed at \$1000, and will probably be furnished after the return of his attorney, Frank E. Thompson, from Hilo today. Deputy Marshal Flinn is accompanied by his wife and son.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Governor Carter will leave for Maui Wednesday, where he will be joined by Secretary Atkinson.

Rev. Dr. Weymouth of Lahaina has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain.

Edwin K. Rose, who is accused of stealing a \$7 Panama from the Hilo postoffice was released on \$1000 bonds yesterday.

Among the teachers who arrived from the Coast during the past week were Mr. Ralph O. Reiner, of Riverside, Cal.; Mr. Raymond H. Leach, of Middlefield, Ohio, and Mr. Graham C. Hunter, of Denver, Colorado; three young men who have come to teach in Mills Institute.

The party of Shriners who visited the Volcano this week in charge of M. Keese of Cleveland, O., speak highly of the attractions which the Volcano and Hawaii in general have for the visitor. Mr. Lunstedt, supervisor of San Francisco, says the Volcano is a grand sight and not to be missed. Countess Christiani of Washington is also enthusiastic in her praise of the trip.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

The September term of the First Circuit Court, Judge Gear presiding, will open tomorrow.

Judge Kepolak's luau for last week was given in honor of John Kidwell of Honolulu, with Maui Free Masons as fellow-guests of the visitor.

Professor Zamloch, the celebrated magician, now at the Hawaiian hotel with his family, will leave in the Kinai Tuesday for a brief tour of the islands.

The Maui News has been increased in size from four pages to six. At the start the extra space is for campaign purposes, but Editor Robertson announced that the enlargement will be made permanent. A drum cylinder press has been ordered for the progressive paper of Maui.

W. A. Kinney is absent on Kauai. Mr. and Mrs. Von Hamm are on the Manchuria.

J. S. Emerson, wife and son leave on today's Korea for the coast.

The Maui Republican district convention met yesterday at Lahaina.

Public schools of the Territory reopen today after the summer vacation.

Mrs. Eliza Stansbury has returned after an absence of some months on the coast.

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham and Mr. W. F. Dillingham returned on the Manchuria.

Baron Matsudaira, the Japanese Commissioner to the World's Fair, is a returning passenger.

W. J. Coelho, who is an aspirant to the Legislature from Maui, has resigned from the Oahu board of registration.

A large number of Filipinos, supposed to be members of the Commission which was entertained here some months ago, passing through.

A. S. Humphrey has been retained as counsel by the husband of the dead woman whose funeral was broken up by an electric car smashing hours and coffin. He will sue for damages.

C. A. Brown, who arrived with his wife last winter and registered at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, having continuously resided there since, returns today on the Korea to Boston, where he will meet his wife, who sailed a couple of months ahead of him, having been detained here to complete some business matters. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will probably return in the winter again.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

President Griffiths of Oahu College returned from his vacation yesterday.

R. C. Lydecker leaves for New York on the Alameda. He will be absent about seven

WEDDED IN CHURCH

Mr. J. K. Brown Jr. and
Miss Jessie Maud
Frazier.

WILL OPEN OAHU LAND

Desirable Farm Sites
Close to the Oahu
Railway.

Central Union church was the scene of an exceedingly pretty wedding yesterday evening, when Miss Jessie Maud Frazier and Mr. Joshua K. Brown were married by Rev. John Pinney Erdman. The church interior was tastefully decorated with greenery and flowers and many friends of the young couple witnessed the ceremony.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the wedding party entered the church and proceeded down the center aisle, while the strains of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin pealed from the organ at which Mrs. A. F. Judd presided.

The bridal party was led by the ushers, Mr. Fred B. Angus and Mr. Robt. Booth, and followed by Miss Jean Angus, maid of honor, who was stately and charming in a dainty princess gown of pale blue pina over taffeta of the same shade. Leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Charles R. Frazier, the bride advanced. She wore an exquisite gown of white net illusion over peau de soie, which was trimmed with dainty sprays of handmade flowers, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Her sole ornament was a diamond sunburst, the gift of the groom.

The lovely presence of the bride was enhanced by the natural modesty of her demeanor. She was met by the groom, who was attended by Mr. R. C. Stackable as best man, and the youthful couple plighted their troth with the bestowal of the ring upon the bride.

After the final words that made them man and wife, the maid of honor removed the bride's veil. Then the procession moved out of the church to the notes of Mendelssohn's wedding march. Mrs. Judd had played soft music throughout the ceremony.

Noticeable among those present were many new brides of the present year who appeared in their wedding gowns.

Following the church ceremony there was an informal reception to the bridal party and the immediate family of the newly married couple at the home of the bride's mother on Matlock avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown will spend their honeymoon in the islands, after which they will be domiciled in a pretty cottage on Young street.

Mr. Joshua K. Brown, Jr. is the son of Mr. J. K. Brown of the U. S. Immigration Bureau and is connected with the custom house. He is captain of the local post of Spanish war veterans and has a host of friends in Honolulu.

**PORTUGUESE AND
SMALL FARMING**

Editor Advertiser:—First in the matter is to hear from the plantation managers or the agents of some of the plantations, as to whether they are willing to buy cane by the ton on the car at the depot in Honolulu, and to make a contract in writing to cover a term of years. If they will buy the cane something could be done to keep the people here in a profitable occupation.

Second in the matter is that the banker or man of means would have to make advances of money to cover the first crop the same as is done in the States. The whole matter rests here.

If the moneyed men are willing to move, matters could be improved on.

The Star says that if the small farmer got started he would soon be gobbed up by the big man or company, and that in the end Japanese and Chinese would take the small farmers' places. If that is right we had better turn it over to the Japanese now and call it all off.

Say a man with a family of two boys could take care of ten acres. Then:

10 acres, rent 15 months.....	\$ 100
Seed cane	100
Plowing	100
Taxes	250
House, 12x20, rough	200
Advances 15 mos. at \$20.....	300
Hauling cane to depot.....	500
Interest on \$300 at 6 per cent.....	48
Total	\$1,478

Ten acres, if well cared for, would grow at least 50 tons an acre or 500 for the whole, which at \$4 a ton at the depot would be worth, say.....\$2,000

Expense to produce 1,500

Balance to planter \$ 500

If this man also could raise some chickens and other commodities his income would be increased, and his second crop being from ratoons would cost \$500 less—the items of plowing, house, seed and interest being saved.

Some would ask how he could get the cane hauled. That would be done the same as on the mainland with farm products. People are always on hand with teams where there is any money to be made.

All industries grow from small things, as our plantations have. I contend that small farming can be made a large and profitable industry if it is pushed for a few years. Bananas could be raised in paying quantities in the valleys, as well as pineapples, and shipped to market at a profit to the producer if the people had an agent in San Francisco whom they could depend on to see that they got what the product was worth.

Years ago the Portuguese were large growers of bananas in the valleys above Honolulu, but shipped them to San Francisco at a loss. The commission house took all that was in a consignment.

Mr. Jones' article on the benefits of annexation is very plain in some ways.

The planters have put their estates in first-class condition, but the cry that the country would be settled with other than cooler has not been borne out as yet.

Therefore this would be a good time to make a move in that direction.

If this argument was put to a practical test it might stop a lot of Portuguese from the notion of bettering themselves by leaving the country.

J. MCQUEEN.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are indorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the indorsers. Read this indorsement:

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail, on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOANS—and take no other.

Lipton Books Watson's Help.

GOUROCK, Aug. 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton is facing some difficulty in securing a designer for Shamrock IV. He opened negotiations with George L. Watson, but Mr. Watson replied that his health did not warrant his undertaking the strain of designing another challenger for the America's cup. Outside pressure was brought to bear, however, and Mr. Watson visited the Briton today for another conference with Sir Thomas. At the Clyde Yacht Club it was said that a definite order to design a challenger had again been urged on Mr. Watson, and that if he consents a formal challenge will be issued.

Watson has agreed to instruct

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES ROYALLY WELCOMED

Hilo Justifies Its Selection for the Convention.
Ovation on Arrival—Mass Meeting and
Luau—The Party Business.

(Special to Advertiser.)

HILo, Sept. 1.—No mistake was made in having the Republican Territorial Convention at Hilo. The Republicans of the crescent city are wonder-workers and past masters in the art of entertaining their fellow-Republicans by the Government for water sources in the common interest of the settlers, on this island.

The area consists of the lands of Pupeka and Paumalu, as designated on the map of Oahu. It is only five miles from Haleiwa and has frontage three miles on the Oahu railway. There are two good water springs on the small tracts reserved. An application had been received from a settlement association to have the lands cut up into 500-acre allotments, but the Commissioner considered that a far too liberal scale for the purposes of small farming.

The tract will be divided into eighteen lots of 200 acres each and offered to bona fide cultivators, probably on the plan of 21-year leases with right of purchase attached. Commissioner Pratt will have the land appraised and then open for entry to the public.

Its contiguity to railway communication, with nearly all of the sugar plantations of this island, as well as with the market and port of Honolulu, ought to make this tract greatly to be desired by intending settlers.

Prince Kuhio, Col. Parker and A. G. M. Robertson became the guests of Stephen Desha and ex-Governor Baker and were present at a luau late in the afternoon.

CAUCUS PREMATURE.

A caucus was held at 5 p. m. in Spreckels' Hall at which Chairman Crabbe of the Central Committee presided, the purpose being to perfect all plans for facilitating the work of the convention. The Hawaii delegates protested against any action being taken as they had not been notified. The caucus then adjourned to 9 a. m. Thursday.

MASS MEETING AT NIGHT.

At 7:30 p. m. a mass meeting was held at the Hilo hotel grounds under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, addresses being made from the brilliantly illuminated band stand. William Beers, chairman of the First District committee, presided. The Hilo band was present and again contributed to the pleasure of the occasion. The grounds were packed with listeners of both sexes, applause being general for all the speakers. Delegate Kuhio rendered an impassioned speech in Hawaiian and made an excellent impression. He was followed by Stephen Desha, A. G. M. Robertson, T. McCants Stewart and John C. Lane.

CAUCUS AGAIN.

On Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the delegates from all districts attended a caucus in Spreckels' Hall, where all preliminary matters concerning the business of the convention were considered. It was agreed that the committee on credentials should comprise one member from each district, and the following members were chosen: First district, W. Horner; Second district, J. H. Wise; Third district, S. E. Kalama, chairman; Fourth district, H. E. Hurry; Fifth district, N. Fernandez; Sixth district, W. H. Rice, Jr.

The caucus also decided on the following members for a committee on platform: First district, J. T. Brown, J. T. Mair; Second district, E. A. Frazer, Geo. C. Hewitt; Third district, W. J. Coelho, M. K. Nakuna; Fourth district, A. G. M. Robertson, chairman.

ELKS ENTERTAIN.

The Hilo Lodge of Elks have entertained the visitors in royal style,

throwing open their rooms to all. The herd made itself felt socially and on

Thursday night high jinks were held. Exalted Ruler Richards after "doing things" to the visitors gave way to Past Exalted Ruler, F. E. Thompson of Honolulu and made things hum. The Hilo members with their comfortable lodge made a lasting impression on all visitors fortunate enough to share their hospitality.

THE HANALEI LAND SALES

Protest of Mr. Herbert
and Statements of
Comr. Pratt.

W. T. Rawlins; Fifth district, F. Myers, T. McCants Stewart; Sixth district, J. I. Silva, W. H. Rice, Jr.

The committee on permanent organization was agreed on as follows: First district, H. J. Lyman, W. G. Walker; Second district, J. K. Nahale, E. E. Olding; Third district, J. H. S. Kaleo, M. S. Depute; Fourth district, C. A. Long, J. A. Gilman; Fifth district, C. Lane, A. B. Mahauilu; Sixth district, J. I. Silva, J. H. K. Kalwi.

It was agreed that Stephen L. Desha be temporary chairman, and H. L. Holstein of the Second District be permanent chairman, the permanent secretary to go to Moses K. Nakuna of Oahu. Wm. H. Crawford of Oahu was also selected as sergeant-at-arms.

CONVENTION HALL.

Spreckels' Hall was a thing of beauty when the decoration committee was through with it. The stage was attractively draped with the national and Hawaiian colors and bunting. A profusion of greenery gave the stage a pleasing appearance. Bunting, flags and vines were used in the general decoration of the body of the hall. Each district space was marked by banners.

LUAU AT DESHA'S.

Following the labors of the convention, the delegates went to the home of Rev. Stephen L. Desha, in the Hall church grounds, and were entertained at a fine luau given under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club. The tables were arranged in the open space beneath the house and were loaded with Hawaiian delicacies in great variety.

The guests were covered with tapis.

"As a citizen taxpayer of thirty-five years' residence in this Territory, and

representing a strong public sentiment

in this community against the sale of

large tracts of public lands in large

holdings to persons and corporations

representing great wealth, against the

best interests of the entire Territory

and to the exclusion of all opportunity

for public lands being available to

small settlers, I enter my most vigor-

ous protest against the sale of the

tract of land situated at Hanalei, Island

of Kauai, as contrary to sound public

policy and unnecessary, as the present

lease does not expire until 1906."

Mr. Pratt, a former Commissioner of Agriculture and a well known horticultural enthusiast, entered a protest to the sale in the following terms:

"As a citizen taxpayer of thirty-five

years' residence in this Territory, and

representing a strong public sentiment

in this community against the sale of

large tracts of public lands in large

holdings to persons and corporations

representing great wealth, against the

best interests of the entire Territory

and to the exclusion of all opportunity

for public lands being available to

small settlers, I enter my most vigor-

ous protest against the sale of the

tract of land situated at Hanalei, Island

of Kauai, as contrary to sound public

policy and unnecessary, as the present

lease does not expire until 1906."

Mr. Pratt, a former Commissioner of Agriculture and a well known horticultural enthusiast, entered a protest to the sale in the following terms:

"As a citizen taxpayer of thirty-five

years' residence in this Territory, and

representing a strong public sentiment

in this community against the sale of

large tracts of public lands in large

holdings to persons and corporations

representing great wealth, against the

best interests of the entire Territory

and to the exclusion of all opportunity

for public lands being available to

small settlers, I enter my most vigor-

ous protest against the sale of the

tract of land situated at Hanalei, Island

of Kauai, as contrary to sound public

policy and unnecessary, as the present

lease does not expire until 1906."

Mr. Pratt, a former Commissioner of Agriculture and a well known horticultural enthusiast, entered

POINT LEFT UNDECIDED

**Pro Forma Ruling
By Judge
Gear.**

Judge Gear rendered two decisions yesterday in the matter of the guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor.

The objection of A. W. Carter, guardian, to the motion of J. S. Low, as next friend of minor, for the guardian's removal was overruled. Its ground was that the laws conferring certain powers on circuit judges at chambers were unconstitutional, as conflicting with Section 81 of the Organic Act which provides: "That the judicial power of the Territory shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, and in such inferior courts as the legislature may from time to time establish."

In previously overruling the demur-
rer to Low's amended petition, Judge Gear called attention to the question here involved, saying it had arisen in California under a similar provision of that State's constitution. Now he quotes decisions from Missouri, Michigan and California, almost identical in their language, to the effect that circuit judges—in one case a county judge—cannot lawfully exercise any judicial powers not conferred on them by the constitution. In each instance the constitutional provision was worded like the provision in our Organic Act referred to.

"From these citations," Judge Gear concluded, "it will be readily seen that there is much force in the contention of counsel for the guardian and that, notwithstanding the fact that for over four years circuit judges in these islands have heard and determined many cases, the claim of counsel that circuit judges cannot exercise such judicial power in one that seems to be amply sustained by precedent."

"While it seems to me that counsel is right in his contention, yet the matter is one of such grave importance, affecting, as it does, every judgment and decree rendered by every circuit judge in this Territory since the going into effect of the Organic Act, that with the limited time I have had to give the question I am loth to render any decision thereon."

"In determining whether or not a statute is unconstitutional the rule is that a judge of the trial court should not declare the statute unconstitutional unless he has no doubt of its unconstitutionality. As I cannot, with the limited time which it was possible to give to a consideration of this case, declare that I am fully satisfied that the statutes in question are in conflict with the Organic Act, although I am inclined to the opinion that they are, I shall therefore overrule the objection, and it is so ordered."

BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Upon A. W. Carter's motion for a bill of particulars, Judge Gear rendered a decision granting the motion as to certain specified items and denying it as to others whereof he thinks the petition of J. S. Low "sufficiently sets out the matters relied upon by the petitioner." Ten days are given in which to file the bill of particulars.

WIFE'S EVIDENCE.

On the motion of the guardian's counsel yesterday afternoon, a commission was ordered to issue to some person to be named by the court hereafter in Seattle, Washington, to take the testimony of Alice P. Carter, wife of Parker Ranch. Interrogatories to be propounded to the deponent are ordered to be filed by Tuesday next at noon, and cross interrogatories five days later. S. H. Derby made the motion and no objection was raised by the other side, represented by J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot.

Mrs. Carter is visiting in Seattle and the object of her desired testimony, as set forth in the motion, is to disprove the allegations of J. S. Low that her husband is intemperate, indolent, incompetent or neglectful. It is stated in an accompanying affidavit that Mrs. Carter had herself been brought up in a ranching country.

TAXES LOST.

Executions in seven cases in which N. C. Wilfong, assessor of third taxation division, is plaintiff have been returned by High Sheriff Brown, each as unsatisfied owing to the finding of no property on which to levy. Defendants and execution debts are as follows: E. Bialek, \$21.70; R. W. Aylett, \$25.41; Frank L. Winter, \$101.25; John A. Vivas, \$60.16; Hawaiian Chinese Kona Coffee Plantation Co., \$26.95; W. C. Achil, \$14.51; J. Makalau, \$50.04. The lost taxes in question were levied on coffee farms that since met with failure.

COURT NOTES.

In the foreclosure suit of H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd. vs. W. C. Achil, J. M. Monsarrat, W. R. Castle and Kapilani Estate, Ltd., motion to set cause for hearing has been filed by Kinney, Mr. Chanahan & Cooper, attorneys for plaintiff.

C. P. Maille has filed a bond in \$500, with John F. Colburn as surety, on the temporary injunction granted to him preventing the ratification of a sale of his property under execution for taxes.

E. C. Peters, attorney for Joseph Fernandes in the suit of Cecil Brown, trustee, vs. Joseph Fernandez and W. C. Achil, entered a plea to the jurisdiction on the ground that it does not appear that the complaint was filed in or addressed to the Circuit Court of the First Circuit.

A motion is on file to strike from the calendar the name of Thomas M. Har-

rison vs. J. A. Magoon et al., the celebrated controversy over a contract to exploit the Hague cure for inebriety in the Colonies and the Orient. The motion is made by Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, attorneys for defendants.

Under a stipulation in the equity suit to enforce a tax lien of Jas. L. Holt, assessor, vs. W. C. Achil, Kapilani Estate, the German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco and Jas. F. Morgan, trustee, the two last-named defendants are granted ten days further time from September 9 in which to plead, demur or answer.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

The following cases are liable to be called at the October session of the Supreme Court in accordance with the rules prescribed this day:

2. In the matter of the estate of J. F. O. Banning. Trustees' appointment in question. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot for trustee appellant.

6. H. Hackfeld & Co. vs. Akui. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit. E. M. Watson and G. F. Maydwell for plaintiff. Vivas & Bitting for defendant-appellant.

7. Hawaiian Sugar Co. vs. Tax Assessor of Kauai. Appeal from Tax Appellate Court. Smith & Lewis for plaintiff-appellant. Attorney General for defendant.

9. W. W. Bierce vs. R. W. McCheyne et al. Error to Circuit Judge, Third Circuit. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for intervenors. Smith & Lewis, Cathcart & Milverton and C. W. Ashford for others.

10. Dong Chong vs. Honolulu R. T. & L. Co. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Magoon-Lightfoot for plaintiff-appellant. Castle & Withington for defendant.

11. Frank Godfrey. Trustee, vs. Helen Rowland et al. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Robertson & Wilder for plaintiff-appellant. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for defendant.

13. B. K. Kalamakee vs. Henry Wharton et al. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Magoon-Lightfoot for plaintiff. C. W. Ashford for H. Wharton. Castle & Withington for Walalu A. Co.

14. E. K. Pratt vs. Y. Ah In et al. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. C. W. Ashford for plaintiff. Castle & Withington for defendants-appellant.

15. Lum Ah Lee et al vs. Ah Soong et al. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. C. F. Peterson for plaintiff. Robertson & Wilder for defendants-appellant.

16. Maggie Fisher vs. K. Walehua et al. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. E. M. Watson for plaintiff. Magoon-Lightfoot for defendants-appellant.

17. Jose Sardinha vs. Arcenio de Rego et al. Appeal from Circuit Judge, Second Circuit. A. G. Correa for plaintiff. A. H. Crook for defendants-appellant.

18. Lilia K. Joaquin vs. John Kaaihue et al. Appeal from Circuit Judge, Second Circuit. C. Creighton for plaintiff. Robertson & Wilder for defendants-appellant.

22. Territory of Hawaii vs. Funakoshi and Watenabe. Exceptions from Fourth Circuit Court. Attorney General and Smith & Parsons for the Territory. Cathcart & Milverton and G. A. Davis for defendants.

23. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Cummins. Appeal from Judge, First Circuit. Prosser-Brockens for the heirs-appellant. Holmes & Stanley for the deceased beneficiary's executor. C. Brown and S. M. Ballou for the trustee.

24. Emma N. Nakuna vs. J. H. Schnack. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Lorin Andrews for plaintiff-appellant. Robertson & Wilder for defendant.

25. Bishop of Zeugma vs. Malle K. Paahao. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. T. McCants Stewart and A. Perry for plaintiff-appellant. W. T. Rawling for defendant.

26. In the matter of the application of T. Sakata for a writ of mandamus against the High Sheriff. Atkinson-Judd & Mott-Smith for petitioner. Attorney General for the respondent.

27. In the matter of the estate of August Kraft. Appeal from Judge, First Circuit. P. L. Weaver for the administrator-appellant. Thayer & Hemenway for the heirs.

28. B. S. Gregory vs. L. B. Kerr et al. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. P. L. Weaver for plaintiff-appellant. C. Creighton for defendant.

29. J. K. Kalanianaole vs. W. W. Diamond & Co. Ltd. Error to Circuit Court, First Circuit. C. W. Ashford and C. A. Long for plaintiff in error. Thayer & Hemenway for defendant in error.

GEORGE LUCAS.
Clerk

Honolulu, September 2, 1904.

THE BANA PLANTATION DIRECTORS LOSE SUIT

The two suits of the present directors against M. S. Grinbaum and others for the illegal issue of stock and for an adjustment of the indebtedness have been decided against the company.—San Francisco Law Journal.

CUTS, BRUISES AND BURNS
QUICKLY HEALED. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, bruises and burns, causes them to heal without scarring and much more quickly than by the usual treatment. It allays the pain of a burn or scald almost instantly. Unless the injury is very severe it does not leave a scar. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. E. C. Peters, E. Bialek, J. M. Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

Veteran Showman Paralyzed.

COLUMBUS, O. Aug. 27.—Peter Sells, the veteran showman, who was stricken with paralysis yesterday, is unable to recognize the family. He will probably not be able to speak again.

PREPARING FOR ACTION

Maui Republicans Making Their Choices.

STREET CAR HIT HEARSE

Funeral Collision at Railway Station.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

MAUI, Sept. 3.—On Monday the 5th, the new Republican district committee of the three islands will sit in convention at Lahaina for the purpose of nominating six candidates for representatives and two for senators.

As a preliminary to this, Friday afternoon sixteen Republican delegates from precincts 7, 8, 9 and 15 held a "local convention" in Puunene clubhouse for the purpose of nominating one candidate for representative. Hon. H. P. Baldwin called the convention to order. A. J. Case was chosen president and F. W. Hardy secretary. Geo. Cope of Waikoa, Kula, was endorsed for representative and Hon. S. E. Kaimana received the endorsement of the four precincts for senator.

At Wailuku courthouse, last evening, fourteen delegates from the Wailuku Republican precinct club met in convention and signified their choice of three candidates for representatives. W. J. Coelho being first choice, S. E. Kellinol second, and Frank F. Baldwin third.

Precincts 10 and 11 did not hold a local convention to nominate one candidate for representative but left the matter entirely in the hands of their delegates to the district committee. J. Hapai Nui and John Kailino are running for the nomination.

These local conventions were called by the executive committee so that the district committee to meet at Lahaina Monday night might be instructed as to the wishes of the different localities regarding candidates for representatives. The two Molokai precincts were allowed to name one candidate—probably Moses K. Nakuna or possibly Joel Nakaleka.

The three precincts of Lahaina, Honokohau and Lanai also had the privilege of naming one candidate—probably Phillip Pall.

The Keanae, Hanapepe and Kipahulu precincts had the same privilege and probably selected W. P. Haia.

The preferences of Wailuku and of Puunene, Makawao-Kihel and Ulupalakua have already been mentioned as well as the wishes of the Hamakuapoko-Huelo precincts.

NOTES.

The members of the Alpine Club of Wailuku who made the ascent of Haleakala on Sunday, Aug. 23, were Messrs. Jordan, J. N. K. Keola, Hugh Coke and Dr. Armitage. During the same day—James Kirkland of Kahului and Wm. Walsh of Puunene also visited the "palace of the sun."

Saturday, Aug. 27, the 16-months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Fernandez of Haleakala Ranch, dairy, died after two weeks of excruciating suffering. The little boy threw himself into a pail of boiling-hot water and so badly scalded his breast and arms that death resulted from the injuries received. The sad accident took place within sight of the mother who was just far enough away to be unable to rescue her child.

The iron barkentine Hawaii now in port at Kahului brought as cargo the largest amount of lumber, 1,200,000 feet, that ever came to Maui aboard one vessel. The Rosamund brought 1,000,000 feet but the Hawaii did better.

Hon. J. W. Kalua has returned to Wailuku to reside. Lahaina did not agree with his health. He found it too warm. The ex-judge states that he has retired from politics.

Rev. Ung Chi Pum is the name of the Korean minister who is traveling about west and central Maui attempting to convert his countrymen living on the various plantations to Christianity. It is reported that he is doing much good.

By Wednesday's steamer Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, the parents of J. W. L. Marshall of Wailuku, came to Maui to reside with their son.

On Aug. 21 the four-mast schooner Marconi arrived in Kahului, having been towed from Honolulu by the tug Fearless. She brought a cargo of coal for Kahului R. R. Co.

Yesterday, for the first time, the Kahului R. R. Co. was running a new engine, Maunaolu, which was imported by last Nevedan. The Maunaolu is the first railroad engine on Maui to burn oil instead of coal. Apparently the only difference is that the oil-burning engine makes a greater roaring in getting up steam.

By the Matua Loa of Monday, Mrs. O. P. Emerson of Makawao, departed for Honolulu en route for Boston, where she will remain for five months.

Thomas Cummings, head luna of Waikapu and connected with Wailuku plantation for 25 or 30 years, has accepted the position of manager of Ulupalakua ranch, vice Paul Jarrett, resigned.

Friday afternoon, the 2nd, the Ladies' Reading Club met at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Fleming of Makawao.

Mrs. Agnes Alexander, who has been visiting in Paia, will return to Honolulu by today's steamer.

Miss Davis of Ewa, who has been the guest of Mrs. D. R. Murdoch of Paia, will also return to Oahu by today's steamer.

Next Friday evening, the September Literary will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Paia.

It is rumored that a dance will be given at Puunene in honor of the Governor some time during his proposed visit.

Geo. W. Wilbur, who broke his leg in the polo game in Honolulu, is doing well and is expected home next week.

He will probably not be able to

go to fast and heedless driving, says that his car was approaching town at the usual rate of speed. He saw a hack, the one containing the priest, pass the track but did not imagine that this was the head of a funeral procession. He kept clangling his bell as is usual at that point but the hearse did not come out from back of the buildings in time so that he could stop the car. The track is located very close to the curbing and there is a Chinese butcher shop on the corner, so that the motorman could not see any vehicle until it should be driving on the track, but the motorman claims that the driver of the hearse could have cleared the track had he wished to, the car only striking the rear wheel of the hearse when the collision did take place.

Manager Ballentyne, of the Rapid Transit Company, stated last evening:

"I did not see the accident but the

facts as reported to me are that car No. 20 was approaching town at the rate of six miles an hour. The track at the point where the accident occurred is very close to the sidewalk. The motorman suddenly saw a pair of horses coming out of Aala lane. He immediately reversed and at the same time applied the sand to the rails to assist in bringing the car to a stop. All of the cars are fitted with these sand appliances.

Before he could stop the car he had struck the rear end of the hearse.

No attempt was made on the part of the driver of the hearse to clear the track and he apparently did not observe the three rules of law—when approaching a railway track to stop, look, and listen—as was his duty.

As far as I can learn the motorman did

not know his power to stop the car and was not responsible for the accident."

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HONOLULU VS. HILO WIRELESS CHESS

Following are the positions to date of the two wireless telegraph chess games between Honolulu and Hilo:

GAME A—RUY LOPEZ.

White.

Moves. Honolulu.

1. P—K 4.

2. Kt—B 3.

3. B—

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialae Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
the Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
the Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George B. Black Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Astoria Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds \$2,000,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON,

Aqua Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Lines
Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospital by Dr. Bertrand, Robert, Valpied, and others, contains all the best and approved everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for the treatment of the kidneys, pain in the back, and kidney affections, affording prompt relief where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 2 for the recovery of the blood, convalescence, weak muscles, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, & diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of sufferers teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the kidneys, and thoroughly cures all diseases arising from the kidneys.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, rheumatism, and all distressing consequences of debility, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses surprising power in removing strength and vigor to those suffering from the conserving influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold at the principal druggists throughout the world. Price in England, £1.50 and £1.60. In order that the price of the three numbers may be equal, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters of a red ground) affixed to every medicine package by order of His Majesty the King.

Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Sept 1, 1904

You Tim to Lau Jim BS
Pioneer Bldg & Loan Assn to T. Kauhiakama Palau Rel

Pioneer Bldg & Loan Assn to T. Kauhiakama Palau Rel

Rose R. Anshu to Lilia K. Ahoio Agent

Chas Kalaleka and wr to Julia Ka- lakeia D

Henry H Parker to Territory of Ha- waii D

John D Jewett and wr to J Alfred Maroon

Est of W L Wilcox by Exor to W R Castle Tr.

Est of W L Wilcox by Exor to W W Chamberlain

W W Chamberlain to Annie L Kaili-

W R Castle to Annie L Kaili D
Annie L Kaili and wr to W R Castle Tr M
W Hook to Loku Gow M
Entered for Record Sept. 2, 1904.
J M Kahalemoku and wr to Akaike Akana D
Wm Kalaeao and wr to Mary N Simerson D
Western & Hawa Inves Co Ltd to W R Castle Rel
Est W C Lunalilo by Trs to W L Wilcox Rel
Western & Hawa Inves Co Ltd to W L Wilcox Rel
Mary Lucas et al to Albert Watherine et al D
W A Johnston to Stearns Buck Rel
C Winam to Annie K Hall Sur L
Annie K Hall and by Tr to C Winam L

Recorded Aug. 26, 1904.

Kilmoe Mahoe (k) to D M Kapalau (k); D; 1-24 int in R P 1580, Kul 7165, Heeia, Koolauapoko, Oahu; \$20. B 264, p 53. Dated Mar 10, 1894.

Kesu and wr to D M Kapalau (k); D; 1-6 int in R P 1580, Kul 7165, Heeia, Koolauapoko, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 264, p 55. Dated Mar 16, 1894.

Koleka and wr to D M Kapalau (k); D; in in real estate of Kahaku (k) dec, Heeia, Koolauapoko, Oahu; \$3. B 264, p 56. Dated Mar 10, 1894.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to John Schleif; Rel; lots 11, 13 and 14, blk 36, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 236, p 146. Dated Mar 9, 1904.

John Schleif and wr to Pioneer Bldg & Loan Assn of Hawaii; M; lots 11, 13 and 14, blk 36, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 259, p 289. Dated Jan 9, 1904.

Kalua Holt to Yamashita; L; 1/4 A in R P 1294, Waikoeke, Hamakua, Hawaii; 9 yrs @ \$10 per yr. B 263, p 40. Dated Aug 19, 1904.

P H Kahan and wr to Ida C Burnette; M, lot 23, blk 6, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$200. B 259, p 390. Dated Oct 5, 1903.

Olaa Sugar Co Ltd to Bishop & Co, M; lands, leaseholds, mills, blgds, cane crops, rolling stock, livestock, machinery, etc. Hawaii; \$633,018 38 and advs to \$700,000. B 259, p 392. Dated July 19, 1904.

Est of S C Allen by Trs to Ho Yee; Rel; lots 1 and 3, Kauluwela Lots, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1000. B 199, p 37. Dated Aug 26, 1904.

Mary J Alexander by atty to Gear, Lansing & Co by Trs; Par Rel, lots 1 and 4, blk 51, and lot 4, blk 55, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$533. B 259, p 409. Dated Aug 26, 1904.

First Amer Saws & Tr Co of Hawaii Ltd to Gear, Lansing & Co; Par Rel; lots 9 and 11, blk 51, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15, blk 56, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; lots 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13, blk 57, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1275. B 259, p 411. Dated Aug 26, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 29, 1904.

Ah Siu to Ah Klone; BS; 8 leaseholds, bldg, livestock, 10,000 lbs rice, tools, etc. Waiuanui, Hana, Maui; \$250. B 265, p 127. Dated Aug 26, 1904.

E B Wells to Mani Agricultural Co; AM; mtg G E Miner on por Gr 59 and pc land, Hauku, Hamakualoa, Maui; \$500. B 260, p 112. Dated July 27, 1904.

Maui Agricultural Co to C B Wells; AM; mtg G E Miner on por Gr 59 and pc land, Hauku, Hamakualoa, Maui; \$1. B 260, p 112. Dated Aug 6, 1904.

C B Wells to H P Baldwin; AM; mtg G E Miner on por Gr 59 and pc land, Hauku, Hamakualoa, Maui; \$500. B 260, p 113. Dated Aug 9, 1904.

Carl du Rot by Regr; Notice; decree of title in Land Reg Court Case No. 16. B 265, p 139. Dated Aug 29, 1904.

John N Kapahu and wr to Waholihu Agricultural and Grazing Co; D; por Grs 1941 and 2423, rents, etc. Nukakala, etc, Kau, Hawaii; \$1 and mtg \$120. B 264, p 60. Dated Aug 10, 1904.

Antonio C Souza and wr to John Hind; D, int in lot 29, Gr 4826, Kaahuhu, N Kohala, Hawaii; \$300. B 264, p 61. Dated July 11, 1904.

J P Mendonca to C Bolte, AM; mtg C Lal Young on lot 2, blk B, of Kul 4034, Asylum Road, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1250. B 213, p 350. Dated Aug 29, 1904.

J P Mendonca to C Bolte; AM; add secy of C Lal Young on Ap 2, R P 1906 and household furniture, Kapalama, etc. Honolulu, Oahu; 1/4 int in rice plants of Sun Tai Wai Co, Kaneohe, Koolauapoko, Oahu; 1/4 int in rice plants of Lam Sam Chin Heeia, Koolauapoko, Oahu; buggy, horse, watch and chain, \$1. B 260, p 19. Dated Aug 29, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to Peter C Jones Ltd; D; int in por Gr 303, King St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$800. B 264, p 63. Dated Aug 29, 1904.

Bruce Cartwright and as atty et all to James I Dowsett; Rel; 1/4 int in R P 1619, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu; 1/4 int in Kul 153 Kahao, etc. Honolulu Harbor, Oahu; 1/4 int in 434 6-10 A land, Mokapu Koolauapoko, Oahu; 1/4 int in leasehold of Kul 152 Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu; \$10,000. B 260, p 113. Dated Aug 29, 1904.

Territory of Hawaii by Supt Pub Wks to C Brewer & Co Ltd; L; 6060 sq ft land and warehouse on same. Mauna Kea, Smith and Queen Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; 22 yrs 9 mos G \$500 per yr. B 257, p 448. Dated Aug 25, 1904.

David Kahukula to Henry Maui Tr; D; int in Kul 524, int in Gr 1166, Maehinaha, etc. Kaanapali, Maui, int in R P 1726, 1833 and 1869, Moalii, etc. Laie, Maui, \$20. B 264, p 64. Dated Aug 27, 1904.

Lincoln L McCapdles to Caroline Bailey, Rel; 626 sq ft land Ewa Road, Honolulu, Oahu; \$200. B 244, p 220. Dated Aug 22, 1904.

Caroline Bailey and wr (H S) to Ralph M Bailey, D; 626 sq ft land, Ewa Road, Honolulu, Oahu; \$450 and int \$200. B 264, p 66. Dated Aug 22, 1904.

Tong Mow Wai Co to Hou Tong Mow Wai Co; BS; int in 16 leaseholds, rice mill, biggs, rice crops, animals, machinery, tools, etc. Nawiliwill, Kauai; \$2700. B 265, p 128. Dated Dec 3, 1904.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

So far as the stock sheets reveal there has been nothing whatever doing on the Exchange boards or between them during the past week. Blank responses are also received to personal inquiries of brokers. From the inside the reason given for the inactivity in securities—in contrast to the buzz about Hawaiian stocks in San Francisco—is that “the people haven’t got the money.” On the outside the complaint is of dearth of information regarding the status of particular enterprises listed on the Exchange. There is also the same talk as was reported in a former article, finding fault with the suppression of the facts in a large proportion of stock transactions that do take place. The news from San Francisco has been stimulating enough, from day to day, to cause some reciprocating movement here if there are no local circumstances preventing, and that not a ripple has appeared on the surface of things here for a week may almost be accepted as proof that some mysterious influences are operating on the home market. Both the inside and the outside reasons mentioned above are probably correct, but each only to a limited extent. To make up for the blank in stock transactions, the following dividend list of August 31 served a good turn. C. Brewer & Co, 2 per cent; Ewa Plantation, ½ per cent; Waimanalo, 1 per cent; Haiku, 1 per cent; Paia, 1 per cent; Hawn Electric Co, ½ per cent; Inter-Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent; Honouli, 1 per cent; Wailuku, 1½ per cent; Onomea (S. F., Sept. 5), 1 per cent; Pacific Sugar Mill, 5 per cent.

CONDITIONS ALL RIGHT.

That the prospects for Hawaiian sugar plantations are better than in years past is apparent from the statistical position of the market, which with such information of our different securities listed in San Francisco as may be available there doubtless forms the basis of the active demand there with steadily rising quotations. Raw sugar of the standard we furnish persists at 4,255 cents in New York, now for several weeks. That the price does not recede is due to conditions promising of an advance in the near future, probably between the marketing of the last of our present crop and the shipping of the first of our next crop. The stopping of the recent advance in the market is explained by mail advices with facts that do not portend a retrograde movement for at least another twelve-month. Willett & Gray’s circular of August 18 states that refineries have stocked up in advance to an extent that does not require eagerness on their part, for the present, to absorb immediate arrivals. They will need all that is coming their way, however in good time if the figures for all over signify anything. For the week reported in the circular the total stocks in the four ports of the United States was reduced 10,000 tons and stood at 136,972 tons, or less than one-half of the supply held at that time last year. The Cuban crop was practically ended. In Europe the weather was unfavorable for the growing crop of beets, and taking it altogether the condition of the crop was very uneven.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

Nothing in a long time has excited more public interest than the discussion of the results of annexation led by Messrs. P. C. Jones and Wm. G. Irwin, in the order named, through the medium of the Advertiser. Mr. Jones gave figures showing an immense expansion of our chief industry since Hawaii was annexed to the United States. In 1899, for instance, the production of sugar was 282,807 tons and in 1903 it was 437,991 tons. There was great peril on the eve of annexation, that the reciprocity treaty under which our sugar entered the American market free of duty would shortly be abrogated. Had the islands not been annexed and had the treaty been lost, the cost in sugar duties to Hawaii on the quantity shipped until now Mr. Jones estimated at \$52,000,000. Mr. Irwin argued, with reference especially to our field labor supply, that Hawaii was virtually a colony which should have special consideration. Mr. Jones, in explaining the recent depression, mentioned the excessive speculation of the boom times on the heels of annexation as one cause. In the discussion an anonymous correspondent has produced the interesting calculation that the Chinese and Japanese residents paid two-thirds of the \$900,000 customs duties collected in Hawaii in 1903, regarding which complainers about the times have made a good deal of talk to show that Hawaii is giving more than it receives as a member of the Union. It may easily be imagined by anyone who “knows the town” that the response from many to this exhibit of our Asiatic fellow-residents as public burden-bearers will be that the Orientals ought to contribute a still greater proportion of the revenue as an offset to the million a month they remit to their native lands. This would not be an unjust remark to make with regard to Territorial taxes, if it is correct what the writer was informed the other day by a business man. This was that there are scores of Japanese storekeepers in Honolulu—probably also in the country—who carry stocks just safely within the exemption limit of \$300 fixed by the tax law. The aggregate of merchandise that thus escapes taxation—at the same time that it is being sold in competition with the goods of citizens which are being taxed up to the handle—must be very great.

GOLDEN ADVICE.

Reverting to the discussion initiated by Mr. Jones, the following passages from his communication are reproduced as worthy of being framed by every patriotic citizen and kept constantly in view:

“What of the future? It seems to me the future looks bright for us. We have many advantages here in this fair land, that no other part of the United States enjoys. Among them is a climate unequalled in any part of the world; we are free from great and disastrous floods, tornadoes and other things that cause so much disaster in other parts of the land, we have valuable sugar estates that have paid liberally in the past, are now paying reasonable dividends, and will continue to pay for years to come so long as they are honestly managed as they have been in the past, and are now being managed; we are enjoying good prices for our main product and the prospects look very bright for the future in many ways. We have good honest men here and lots of them in every department of trade and our mechanics compare favorably with those of the best on the mainland, but we want more good men to come in and settle among us.

“The future of these Islands will be just what we ourselves make it. We want to do more than encourage tourists to visit us, we want, as your paper has been advocating, men with families to come in and take up our unoccupied lands and settle permanently in the Islands. For one I feel greatly encouraged about our future. Our native Hawaiian citizens are fast grasping the idea of American citizenship, and I feel satisfied they are as anxious to have good men in office as any, and the next election in November will prove this.”

ODDS AND ENDS.

TRAVELS OF MACKINTOSH

Interesting Meetings With Island Friends.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, Sept. 2.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, at 8:30 a.m.

Br. sp. Queen Victoria, Baker, 118 days from Cardiff, at 7:45 a.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searie, from Koolau ports, at 11 a.m.

Am. schr. A. E. Smale, Wirschuleit, from Karatsu, Japan, at 8 p.m.

Saturday, Sept. 3.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 4:26 a.m.

Stmr. Kinu, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 1 p.m.

Sunday, September 4.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, a.m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, a.m.

Sch. Robert Lewers, Underwood, from Layasan Island, 8 a.m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 8:45 a.m.

Monday, Sept. 5.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, from the Orient, 9 a.m.

P. M. S. S. Manchuria, Saunders, from San Francisco.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, Sept. 2.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 4 p.m.

A-H. S. S. Hawaiian, Delano, for Delaware Breakwater, 7 a.m.

Bkt. Amelius, Wilder, for Eureka, 8:30 a.m.

Sch. Mokihana, for island ports, 11 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinu, Sept. 3, from Hilo and way ports—C. A. Christian, E. Gadzik, Mrs. A. De Christani, Mrs. B. Love, R. W. Kempshall, F. W. Butler, J. Adams, Mrs. J. Adams, and child, E. J. Moses, C. B. Renner, T. Lunsteadt, W. A. Folger, Geo. Wellorne, C. R. Allen, Dr. P. H. Keese, C. H. Clark, H. E. Murray, J. H. Kawai, C. L. Beal, D. Coughlan, F. P. Waterhouse, W. H. Crawford, W. T. Rawlins, Sam Johnson, H. C. Pfleuger, J. I. Silva, Mrs. J. I. Silva, T. McCants Stewart, Geo. L. Desha, H. C. Vida, Walter Hoffman, A. W. Kirian, Miss S. L. Byington, Mrs. E. D. Sherwood, Mrs. L. S. Arnsby, Miss M. Forbes, J. H. Kaleo, M. S. Deponte, C. A. Yarick, Wm. Paekull, Chas. Clark, Mrs. W. A. Folger, Mrs. Dunstaste, W. T. Heilborn, N. Fernandez, L. E. Pinkham, W. H. Rice Jr., Dr. L. E. Cofer, S. Mahelona, J. A. Aheong, L. Kamakau, Sam Parker, R. W. Aylett, J. S. Kalakela, R. S. Hosmer, F. E. Thompson, F. Meyer, C. A. Long, J. L. Holt, J. C. Lane, R. C. Lane, C. L. Crabbé, S. G. Walker, Mrs. Walker and two children, T. C. Davies, A. G. M. Robertson, Mrs. Creighton, R. P. Doran, Master S. Kane, Miss L. Arnold, Miss Lizzie Macy, Miss Lydia Macy, Miss Emma Lewis, R. Sadler, Miss Katie Sadler, Miss Akamu, S. Lalakea, Miss Maltere, Miss Weight, Miss E. O. Ostoria, M. Negro, E. G. Clark, Miss Gurney, C. V. Sturtevant, D. T. Carey, J. Cockett, J. Cockett Jr., Miss S. Cockett, Miss L. Wilcox, Rev. J. Kekipl, C. Ahfook, Tin Kwei, En See, Ting Wen, W. Takakuna, J. A. Corrie, D. Coughlan, Lieut. J. R. Slattery.

Per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 4, from Maui ports—J. A. Gilman, Miss N. Daniels, Miss Alexander, Miss Davis, W. F. Desha, D. L. Desha, Miss Peplowski, Miss N. Hanned, John Chong, E. Meyers, H. Meyers, Mrs. Jno. Noble and child, Miss N. Hala, K. Kepoh, Miss A. Keanu, G. Kahakaulia, wife and child, Miss H. Kalino, Mrs. T. K. Pa, Miss Bernice Pa, Mrs. A. Vieira and daughter, Master H. Lake, H. Punihale and wife, Miss K. Punihale, Miss H. Lokala, Leong Kong Moon, Wm. Scholtz, Masters Robinson (2), Master L. Ferguson, J. V. Fernandez, F. Larsen, Kanoa Salura, Mrs. M. H. Kauwe, Miss H. Apo, Rev. S. K. Kaauhua, Miss M. Kaauhua, Mrs. Cun Sun, M. D. Monsarrat, J. M. Vivas, C. H. G. Brown, Misses Dunn (2), Masters McKenzie, H. Shabate, Mr. Urata, Mr. Kinoshita, Miss Hanamaka, Miss A. On Tai, Miss Achoy Abu, Miss J. Hansen, Mrs. Von Segers and 3 children, Masters Morton (3), Mrs. Jno. Aea and 4 children, Mrs. Mary Richards, Misses Karanouli (2), Mrs. Kaahimau, S. Hocking and 3 children, M. Feiteira, J. Feiteira, E. Kabokuolu, B. Kamakau, Masters Henning (2), Master David Pali, F. Sumida, Miss E. Buchanan, Miss Choy, Master Choy, Mrs. M. K. Keechakalo, C. B. Wells, L. Barkhausen, R. M. Jaenber, F. E. Steere, Miss M. Moosman, W. Haywood, R. D. Mead.

Departed.

For Maui, Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 2-T. Holstein, B. L. Ogilvie, Lot K. Kauwe, Mrs. Lemon, Miss W. Marcos, Violet Mackay, Miss A. Kekaula, Mrs. A. Walakau, Ant. Berba, Mrs. Holstein and child, Gen. Cohen, Chas. A. Hall, Miss S. Marcos, Hattie Taylor, Mrs. Geo. Denison, Mrs. D. Richards, Ah Chaw, Sister Robertina, Sister Leonora, Mani, Mrs. Celia, Alf. Patton, S. R. Dawid, Dr. J. H. Raymond, C. R. Vorster, W. W. Chamberlain, Miss Shaw, Mrs. McWayne, Miss Lillie Auld, Harry Auld, Miss Jo. Linn, Miss de Camo, Miss L. Pihl, Miss L. Metnecke, J. D. Paris, Miss M. E. Macfarlane, Miss Beard.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Maui, Sept. 2-A. Lewis, W. Pfleuger, Miss J. Williams, Miss M. Schmidt, Mrs. J. K. Wilder, C. W. Baldwin, E. A. von Arnswaldt, Gen. H. Brown, J. A. Petruza, Chas. Gay and wife, Miss Stothard, Miss Lewa Iokia, Wa Chong.

NEW PASTOR FOR KOHALA UNION CHURCH

A splendid specimen of stalwart Christian young manhood answered the question "Are you Mr. Buchanan?" with the words "I'm the man," as we searched the Mongolia for the new Pastor of Kohala Union Church. He stayed in Honolulu only a few days en route to his new field but in that short time he won all who met him and gave promise of fine work.

Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1901. He followed this with a full course in Auburn Seminary, New York, where he met his future fellow-laborer, Mr. Henry F. Judd of Honolulu. Mr. Buchanan was born in Hensall, Ontario, Canada, passing his early years in that man-making environment. As a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years as a means to earn the wherewithal of a higher education.

In pursuit of his trade he found himself ere long in the United States where he has spent a large part of his life. Going to Missouri he entered Park College from which he graduated in arts in 1